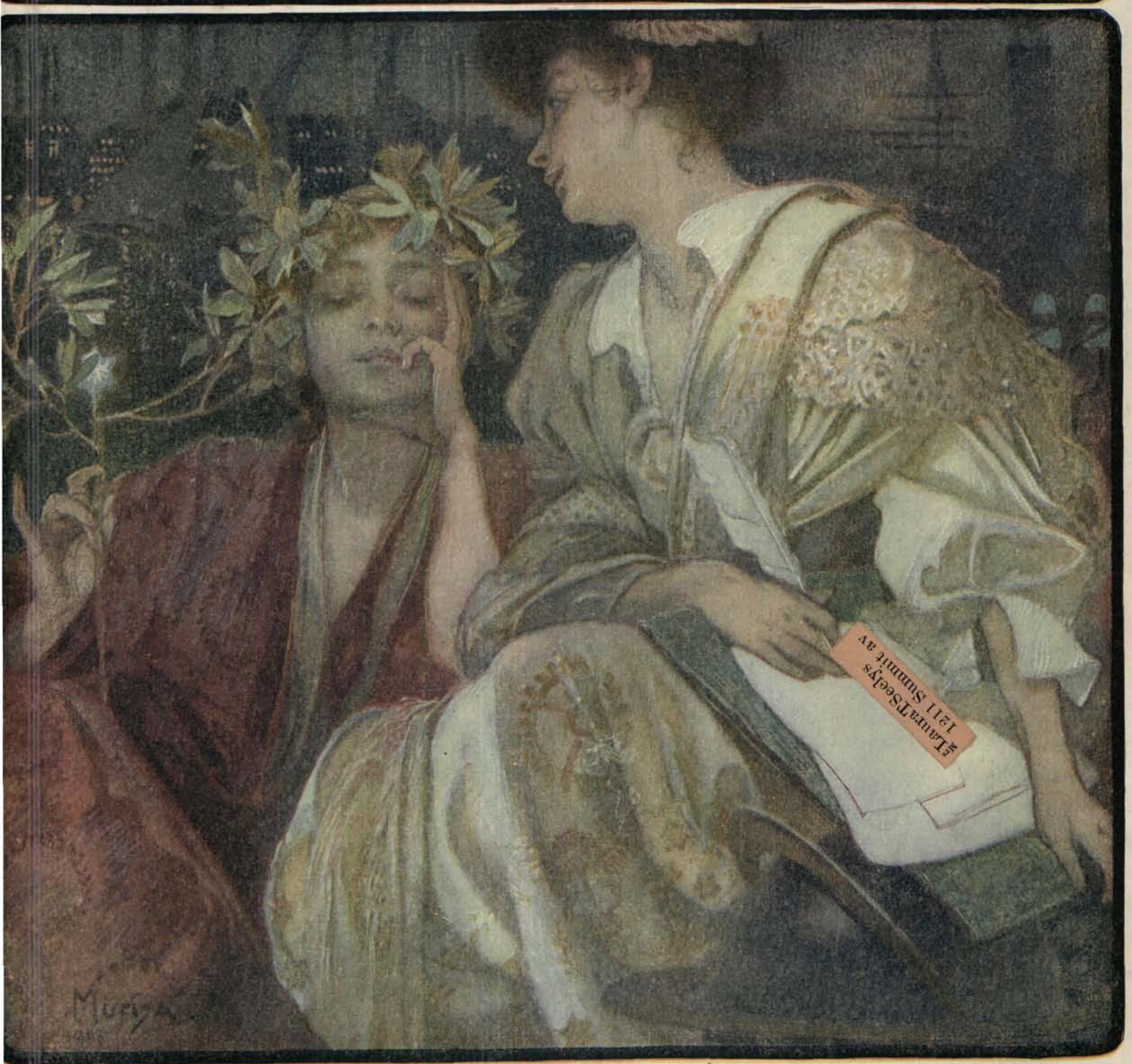
The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)



ELAINE'S Seeds
1211 Summit Av

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
New York and London

Vol. XXXVIII., No. 10. Whole No. 985 NEW YORK, MARCH 6, 1909 Price 10 Cents

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 20, 1909.

TO POLICYHOLDERS:

The following synopsis of the Annual Statement as of December 31st, 1908, is submitted for your information:

	1908	1907
TOTAL ASSETS Stocks at Market Quotations of December 31, Bonds at amortised values.	$472,339,508.83	$453,928,775.06
TOTAL LIABILITIES Consisting of Insurance Fund $384,152,880 and $6,919,161.93 of miscellaneous liabilities. The Insurance Fund (with future premiums and interest) will pay all outstanding policies as they mature.	391,072,041.93	379,372,284.59
TOTAL SURPLUS With an increasing number of maturities of Deferred Dividend Policies this sum will gradually decrease	81,267,466.90	74,556,490.47
NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR This is an increase for the year of nearly 25 per cent. as compared with 1907,	91.262,101.00	73,279,540.00
TOTAL AMOUNT PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS	47,861,542.69	45,305,831.30
DEATH BENEFITS 97 per cent. of all Death Claims in America were paid within one day after proof of death was received.	20,324,002.65	18,992,079.87
ENDOWMENTS	4,830,170.10	4,704,119.32
ANNUITIES, SURRENDER VALUES AND OTHER BENEFITS	14,696,354.16	14,100,855.97
DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS 1909 Dividends to Policyholders will approximate $10,000,000.	8,011,015.78	7,508,776.14
TOTAL LOANS TO POLICYHOLDERS	57,053,555.28	49,615,393.06
DIVIDENDS TO STOCKHOLDERS This is the maximum annual dividend that stockholders can receive under the Society's Charter	7,000.00	7,000.00
EARNINGS OF THE SOCIETY FROM INTEREST AND RENTS	20,636,405.61	19,485,110.01
OUTSTANDING LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES Invested at an average rate of 4.70 per cent as against 4.53 per cent in 1907	97,570,767.22	95,008,970.00
TOTAL EXPENSES, including Commissions and Taxes	9,758,447.46	9,846,858.69

The average gross rate of interest realized during 1908 amounted to 4.45 per cent. as against 4.39 per cent. in 1907, 4.26 per cent. in 1906, 4.03 per cent. in 1905 and 3.90 per cent. in 1904.

PRESIDENT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

This World-Renowned Work, published in smaller and more volumes **WAS $49.00** Bound complete in Six Big Volumes with Complete index . . . . . **NOW $10**

The grandest library of Bible Knowledge and Teaching in existence at the most sweeping reduction ever made on a work of similar value. Originally published and sold in a bulky and unweildy set of 25 small volumes at $49., we now offer LITERARY DIGEST readers the identical complete work compactly bound in seven volumes at a fraction of the original cost FOR A LIMITED TIME.

We Not only Save You $39, But Guarantee Satisfaction. No Money Required in Advance

BUT YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY!

THE EXPOSITION OF THE BIBLE

This great work consists of seven large volumes solidly packed with thousands of the most practical and valuable helps for the preacher, teacher and Bible student. Unlike the ordinary commentary with its details and technicality this vast library of Bible helps actually expounds the Word of God. The contents are made up of scholarly, suggestive, and intensely interesting expository lectures on all the books of the Bible, contributed by the foremost preachers and theologians of the day—men whose very names are the highest assurance of the far-reaching value of their contributions. The work has won universal praise from the entire religious press and pulpit.

"By far the best commentary on Genesis."—**The Churchman,** New York.

"Full of spiritual truth and instruction."—**Christian Work.**

"Young ministers will find it a mine of treasure."—**New York Evangelist.**

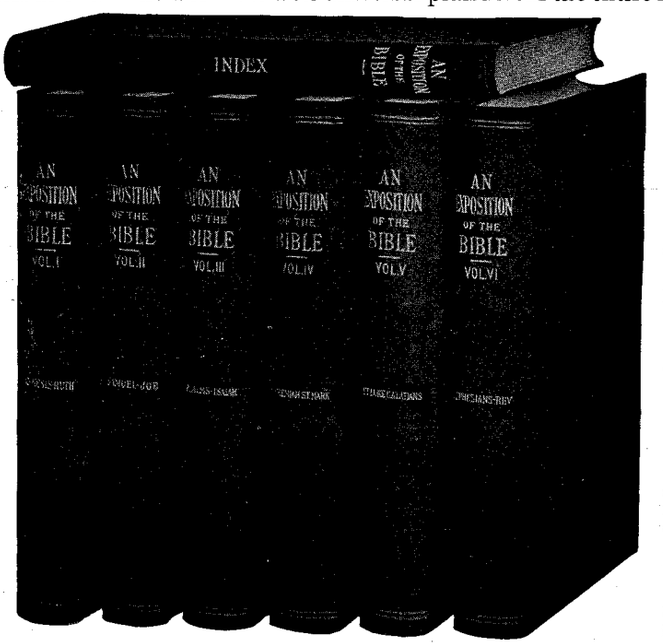
"Unusually fresh and bright."—**Presbyterian and Reformed Review.**

"Delightful and instructive reading."—**Chicago Interior.**

"Rich imagery and elegant diction."—**N. Y. Christian Advocate.**

"The preacher who cannot derive very material assistance from these volumes must be a difficult person to help."—**The Living Church.**

"It easily takes its place in the front rank of works which have for their object the understanding of the Bible, and the application of its teachings to practical life."—**The Outlook.**



"The plan is most admirable, being in the nature of expository lectures rather than conservative and verbal comments, and its carrying out by foremost preachers and theologians secures scientific and scholarly thoroughness, along with popular and practical interest."—**The Christian Intelligencer.**

"This series is proving that the exposition of the Scriptures need be neither dry nor wearisome, and preachers will do well to study these volumes, as examples of expository style and method."—**The Watchman.**

For the
Preacher
it affords endless material to enrich his sermons, both in history, criticism, and exposition.

For the
Teacher
it provides overwhelming resources of attaining or communicating Scriptural knowledge or answering questions.

For the
Layman
it spreads a matchless feast of instruction and comfort.

SIX MASSIVE VOLUMES *averaging 876 pages each, 10¾ x 7¼ inches, strong, handsome buckram binding, IN ADDITION TO INDISPENSABLE NEW INDEX VOLUME containing nearly 1,400 chapters, 5,261 pages, exhaustively illuminating every topic and every phase of each chapter and book of the Old and New Testament by*

Twenty-seven of the World's Most Eminent Biblical Scholars

Distinguished Authors and their Contributions: Genesis, St. John, First Corinthians, MARCUS, DODS, D. D. Exodus, St. Mark, G. A. CHADWICK, D.D. Leviticus, S. H. KELLOGG, D. D. Numbers, Judges, Ruth, Job, R. A., WATSON, D.D. Deuteronomy, ANDREW HARPER, D.D. Joshua, First and Second Samuel, W. G. BLAIKIE, D.D., LL.D. First and Second Kings, Daniel, DEAN F. W. FARRAR, D.D. First and Second Chronicles, W. H. BENNETT, M.A. Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther; Song of Solomon, Lamentations, W. F. ADENEY, M.A. Psalms, Colossians, Philemon, ALEXANDER MACLAREN, D.D. Proverbs, R. F. HORTON, D.D. Ecclesiastes, SAMUEL COX, D.D. Isaiah, Twelve Minor Prophets, GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D., LL.D. Jeremiah, C. J. BALL, M.A. Ezekiel, JOHN SKINNER, M.A. St. Matthew, J. MUNRO GIBSON, D.D. St. Luke, HENRY BURTON, M.A. Acts of the Apostles, G. T. STOKES, D.D. Romans, H. C. G. MOULE, D.D. Second Corinthians, Thessalonians, JAMES DENNEY, D.D. Galatians, Ephesians, E. G. FINDLAY, D.D. Philippians, ROBERT RAINEY, D.D. First and Second Timothy, Titus, James, Jude, A. PLUMMER, D.D. Hebrews, C. T. EDWARDS, D.D. First and Second Peter, J. R. LUMBY, D.D. First, Second and Third John, W. ALEXANDER, D.D. Revelations, W. MILLIGAN, D.D.

FEATURES OF INDISPENSABLE VALUE TO EVERY PREACHER, TEACHER, STUDENT

"All of the volumes are replete with instruction, and embody the best and latest results of Biblical criticism and study. As a whole, indeed, *they are the best practical exposition of the Scriptures in the English language.*"—**Reformed Church Review.**

Thousands of preachers, teachers and Bible students will realize the importance and far-reaching practical value of this library.

THE BIBLE'S RICHEST TREASURES
The richest, most suggestive, and most inspiring portions of the Bible are selected, illustrated, and analyzed in the most helpful and interesting way.

A LIBRARY OF RIGHT-HAND HELPS
Preachers, students and teachers cannot afford to be without this massive library of helps to the more thorough, scholarly and satisfying interpretation of the Scriptures.

NEW BEAUTIES OF SCRIPTURE
New beauties of Scripture are disclosed to the preacher and student, and a treasure of seed thought is provided which is almost inexhaustible.

"The series is planned so as to give the reader all the good of a scientific commentary without the padding, technicality, and detail. . . . In every book of the Bible, the rich, fertile, and perpetually significant portions are selected, and continuously analyzed, illustrated and explained by interpreters who are *scholarly yet interesting.*"—**British Weekly.**

YOU TAKE NO RISK Simply sign and mail the coupon opposite and we will send the set for examination. If unsatisfactory you may return.

As to our reliability, we refer you to the publishers of this paper, or to any commercial agency.
Established 1866.

S. S. SCRANTON CO., 281 to 309 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn.

S. S. Scranton Company
281 to 309 Asylum Street
Hartford, Conn.

Please send us by prepaid express or freight one set of Exposition of the Bible for examination. If after 10 days I find it satisfactory will remit $10 cash, or, $2 cash and promise to pay $1 a month for 10 months.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Roosevelt in Retrospect 361
A fine of $108,000 for Rebating 364
The Bright Side of the Steel War 365
Sperry's Great Loop 366
Greeks and Barbarians in Omaha 367
Smoking Out the Tobacco Octopus 368
Topics in Brief 368

FOREIGN COMMENT:

A Perilous Situation in Persia 369
The Cat and the Monkey in Morocco 370
German Conquest of Russia 370
Moral Effect of the Berlin Visit 371
Indian Wrongs in the Transvaal 372
Lincoln Deified—and Disregarded 372

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The New Noiseless Gun 373
The "White" Rhinoceros 374

SCIENCE AND INVENTION *(Continued)*: PAGE

Automobile Speed-Indicators 375
The Turmoil over Benzoate of Soda 376
The Sweet Reasonableness of Cannibalism 376
Our Ancestors not Asiatics 377
Earthquakes Underground 377

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Political Duty of the Clergy 378
A Workingman's Word to the Church 378
Our Roman-Catholic Population 379
Dealing with Bad Ministers 380

LETTERS AND ART:

An Art that Needs Criticism 381
Disputing Mendelssohn's Position 382
Antiques While You Wait 384
The "Amateur Spirit" in Ik Marvel 384

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 385-393

MISCELLANEOUS 394-403

THOUGHT POWER

in the cure of disease was familiar to the people of India thousands of years ago, says Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Mrs. Wilcox is the author of a little booklet, "WHAT I KNOW ABOUT NEW THOUGHT." This was first published in THE NAUTILUS, the leading magazine of the new thought and mental healing movements. THE NAUTILUS contains brief articles upon the practical use of thought force in self-healing and everyday living. Mrs. Wilcox is a regular contributor. **Send 10c.** for 3 months trial subscription and a copy of Mrs. Wilcox's booklet.

ELIZABETH TOWNE, Dept. 133, Holyoke, Mass.

"AN INTRODUCTION TO UNITARIANISM"

by Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, and other Unitarian sermons **SENT FREE** on application to **P. O. M. Committee, 2 Berkeley Place, Cambridge, Mass.**

I TEACH *Penmanship* BY MAIL

I won the **World's First Prize in Penmanship.** By my new system I can make an expert penman of you by mail. I also teach Book-keeping and Shorthand. Am placing my students as instructors in commercial colleges. If you wish to become a better penman, write me. I will send you FREE one of my **Favorite Pens** and a copy of the Ransomerian Journal.

C. W. RANSOM,
242 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

PLAYS For AMATEURS
The Largest Stock in the U.S.

We have everything That's in Print. Our FREE Catalogue includes Plays, Recitations, Dialogues, Hand-books, &c.
THE PENN PUBLISHING CO., 926 Arch St., Philadelphia.

NATURAL HISTORY BOOKS

Our latest Catalogue (1500 items), devoted to Natural History, will be mailed free on request. Books by Audubon, Wilson, Nuttall, Eaton, Scudder and other authorities.

New England Bird Life

By W. A. Stearns and Elliott Coues, 2 volumes, cloth. Published at $5; our price, $1.75.

Many other special bargains listed.

We desire to purchase good Books at all times and in any quantity.

Frederick Loeser & Co. **Brooklyn, New York**

In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

LOOKING FOR A SCHOOL OR CAMP?
YOU CAN FIND *the* SCHOOL WANTED
by writing SCHOOL AGENCY, 526-41 Park Row, New York.

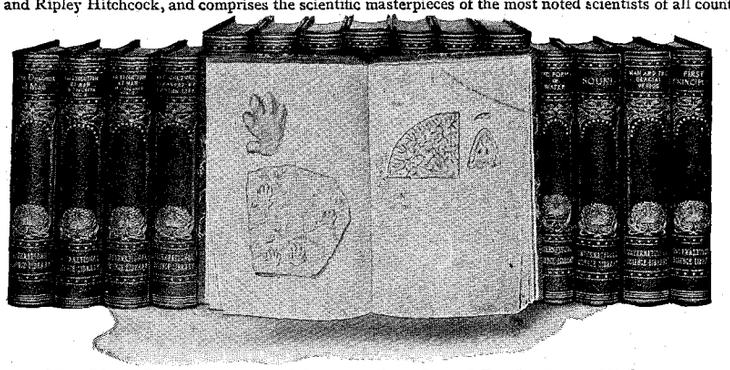
CLOSING OUT

The recent business depression compels us to turn part of our large stock of books into **bills receivable** without delay. We must do this quickly and offer our fine sets of **International Science Library** in 16 grand volumes, **8000 pages,** bound in full library cloth, (green) with full gold back stamping—more than **1000 illustrations and colored maps—WHILE THEY LAST,** at manufacturing cost on easy monthly payments. Not only at cost but we will send them prepaid for examination—if you wish to keep them send us 50 cents after examining them and send us $1.28 each month until you have paid us $19.70 in full. The regular price of this set is $36.00. **Please note these are new books.**

NO MONEY REQUIRED

INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE LIBRARY

IN SIXTEEN GRAND VOLUMES—8000 pages, more than 1000 illustrations, comprising **the most delightful reading and the most valuable knowledge** for the human race—should be in every library. Read the titles of the 16 greatest scientific books ever written—you need no knowledge of science to understand these books—the marvels of land, sea and air as well as the grand achievements of man are made interesting and instructive by the master minds of the past century. The selection of the volumes for this great set was done with infinite care by Dr. William Jay Youmans, as Editor in Chief, assisted by Rossiter Johnson, LL.D., Frank P. Foster, M.D., and Ripley Hitchcock, and comprises the scientific masterpieces of the most noted scientists of all countries.



The Most Interesting and Instructive Set of Books Ever Written

Titles of the Most Wonderful Books Ever Written

Origin of Species, Vol. I, by Charles Darwin
Origin of Species, Vol. II, by Charles Darwin
Descent of Man, by Charles Darwin
Science and Education, by Thomas H. Huxley
Man's Place in Nature, by Thomas H. Huxley
Education, by Herbert Spencer
First Principles, by Herbert Spencer
Sound, by John Tyndall
Forms of Water, by John Tyndall
Evolution of Man, Vol. I, by Ernst Haeckel
Evolution of Man, Vol. II, by Ernst Haeckel
Other Worlds Than Ours, by Richard A. Proctor
The Sun, by C. A. Young
Man and the Glacial Period, by D. Frederick Wright
Ancient Life—History of the Earth, by H. A. Michelson
Culture Demanded by Modern Life, by E. L. Youmans

and including addresses and arguments by Profs. Tyndall, Henfrey, Huxley, Paget, Whewell, Faraday, Leibig, Draper, DeMorgan, Drs. Barnard, Hodgson, Carpenter, Hooker, Acland, Forbes, Herbert Spencer, Sir John Herschel, Sir Charles Lyell, Dr. Seguin, Mr. Mill, etc., with an introduction on Mental Discipline in Education by E. L. Youmans.

ONLY THIS PRESENT EDITION will be sold at this price. Thousands of sets the same as these in every respect have been sold for $36.00.

16 Grand Volumes—Read the Coupon—Sign it Now

Send it to us quickly and we will ship the complete set for your inspection.

We know you will keep them after seeing them

ASSOCIATED LIBRARIES PUBLISHING CO.
No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City

MAIL THIS NOW

Associated Libraries Pub. Co.—Send me, express charges prepaid, for examination, the International Science Library in 16 Volumes, bound in full library cloth. If the books are satisfactory I will send you 50 cents after examination and $1.28 per month for 15 months. If I decide not to keep the books I will write you for shipping instructions within 10 days.

L. D. 3-6-09 Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ARE YOU A DREAMER?

Right! Keep on dreaming. Thoreau says: "Your castles *should be* in the air." Our Penny Classics are all a *Short Cut to Culture*, 10 cents each. Only the best thoughts of the world's greatest — *Emerson, Thoreau, Seneca, Goethe, Plato, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Confucius*, etc.

FREE Don't lose a minute, but write now for SAMPLE PAGES OF TWELVE BOOKS SENT ON REQUEST.

PENNY CLASSICS, 60 Plymouth Place, Chicago

MIND POWER

in the cure of disease is everywhere attracting attention. Horatio Dresser, well-known author and professor at Harvard, has written a remarkable little book on this subject entitled "A Message to the Sick." It treats of the higher power that heals, how to avoid leakage of nerve force, how to think in order to help yourself, etc. I will send a copy of this book, with complete list of **Emmanuel Healing** books, for only **10c.**

WILLIAM E. TOWNE, Dept. 82, Holyoke, Mass.

Cash Prizes To Authors

For long stories - - $9,000.00
For short Stories - - 4,500.00
Anecdotes, poems, etc. 1,500.00
Competition open to all for a total of - - - - $15,000.00

Merit alone counts. Send 5 cents for February number, giving all details.

WOMAN'S HOME JOURNAL, Springfield, Mass.

Life After Death

Send today for pamphlet describing important books by Hyslop, Flammarion, Carrington and others.

SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

THE PALACE OF DANGER By MABEL WAGNALLS

A novel of life in the Court of Louis XV in which Madam De Pompadour is the leading character. 12mo, cloth $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

"THE LURE OF THE CITY"

A volume of stirring addresses by one of New York's most noted preachers, Dr. David James Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 *net*. By mail, $1.10.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 44-60 E. 23rd St., N. Y.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Its Origin and Character. Sketch of Mrs. Eddy's Life. By Joseph D. Burrell, D.D. 64 pp., 16mo, cloth, 50 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

A WORKING GRAMMAR

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

By J. C. FERNALD, L.H.D. Just issued

12mo. cloth, $1.50 net; by mail $1.62.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

JUST READY

PARCIMONY IN NUTRITION

By Sir James Crichton-Browne M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

In this volume Sir James Crichton-Browne, the eminent English authority, discusses the timely topic of what and how much the normal human being ought to eat. His main theme is the recent theories put forth by Mr. Horace Fletcher and Prof. Chittendon, of Yale, with whom he is not in agreement. Frugality in nutrition, to his mind, is utterly opposed to the experience of the human race.

12mo, Cloth, 75 cents, *Net*; by Mail, 81 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 East 23d St., New York

Last Chance 29 Sets Left

Our recent offer of a limited number of slightly shop-worn sets of this handsome and valuable reference library has about cleaned out our remaining sets. Just 29 sets are left for LITERARY DIGEST readers at a tempting bargain price. See and accept our offer below.

40 Per Cent. Off While They Last

FORTY VOLUMES — HANDSOMELY BOUND — PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

THE NEW IMPERIAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

40 Vols.-28,000 Pages-7,000 Illus.

MADE FOR USE! The distinguishing feature of the Imperial Encyclopedia is its usefulness. It is the result of the closest study of the entire Encyclopedia field to ascertain what should constitute a work that would be at once the most **useful** and **usable**, as well as the most **complete** and **authoritative** reference library possible to make in a single publication. Covering as it does **completely** the large field occupied by all other Encyclopedias, it introduces many new features not found in **any** other.

It is the only encyclopedia issued in convenient-sized volumes. Ninety per cent. of the encyclopedias in the homes to-day are rarely used; the great weight and cumbersome size of the volumes are responsible for their lack of use.

"Although possessing three other encyclopedias of great merit, THE IMPERIAL *is referred to oftener than any other. To me it is a necessity."*—REV. JOHN MILLER, Roselle, N. J.

It is the only one that includes all dictionary words, with their definitions, pronunciations, derivations, and synonyms, all under a single alphabetical arrangement. It pronounces every title, **historical, biographical, geographical,** and **scientific.** It is the only **pronouncing** encyclopedia.

"I possess five others but it is to THE IMPERIAL *that I refer oftener than to all the rest."*—F. T. COTTON, M.D., Charleston, W. Va.

It covers a wider range of topics by hundreds than does the largest of all other encyclopedias. It has had the most careful editorial supervision. Incomparable for information about any **word, thing, person, place,** or **event.**

"Meets more fully my idea of a perfect encyclopedia than any other."—FERRIS S. FITCH, Ex-Supt. Public Instruction, Michigan.

Up to date. Having but recently been completed, it contains much information not found elsewhere.

"In all respects answers my expectations—comprehensive, accurate and compact."—PROFESSOR DAY, of Yale.

These features belong to THE IMPERIAL **exclusively;** they distinguish it from all others; they mark it as an exceptional production.

Slightly Rubbed, Otherwise Perfectly Sound

WE propose to send this magnificent New Reference Library **entirely at our own expense** for inspection. We ask you to give it the most searching examination, and compare it with any similar work published at **any** price. We believe you will prefer it to the best of them; that is why we propose to place it **on trial in your home.**

The volumes are handsomely and durably bound in heavy English cloth; also in beautiful half morrocco at a small advance over the cloth price. The print large and clear.

NO PAYMENT REQUIRED until you have examined the work in your home.

BOOKCASE FREE!

We have a limited number of three-shelf, solid oak, made to hold this set. We propose to offer them as a premium to prompt purchasers. All orders sent in this month will include one of these handsome cases.

ACT QUICKLY

Henry G. Allen and Company
150 Fifth Avenue, New York

Sign, Cut Out and Mail This Coupon To-day

L.D. 3-09

Henry G. Allen & Co., 150 Fifth Ave., New York

Send me, prepaid, one slightly rubbed set Imperial Encyclopedia in heavy English cloth binding with bookcase. If satisfied, I will send you $1 within 10 days after receipt and $2 per month thereafter for 16 months, title to remain with you until paid in full. If not satisfied, I will notify you within 10 days and hold subject to your order. (If half morrocco is wanted, change above to $2.50 per month).

Name.....

Street.....

City.....Date.....

HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC

A COMPLETE elocutionary manual for students, teachers, business men, lawyers, clergymen, politicians, clubs, debating societies, and, in fact, everyone interested in the art of public speaking.

GRENVILLE KLEISER

Formerly Instructor in Elocution and Public Speaking in Yale Divinity School.

Cloth, 543 pages, $1.25; by mail, $1.40.

A Complete Course of Study Free With Each Book

HON. ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE: "It is admirable and practical instruction in the technique of speaking, and I congratulate you upon your thorough work"

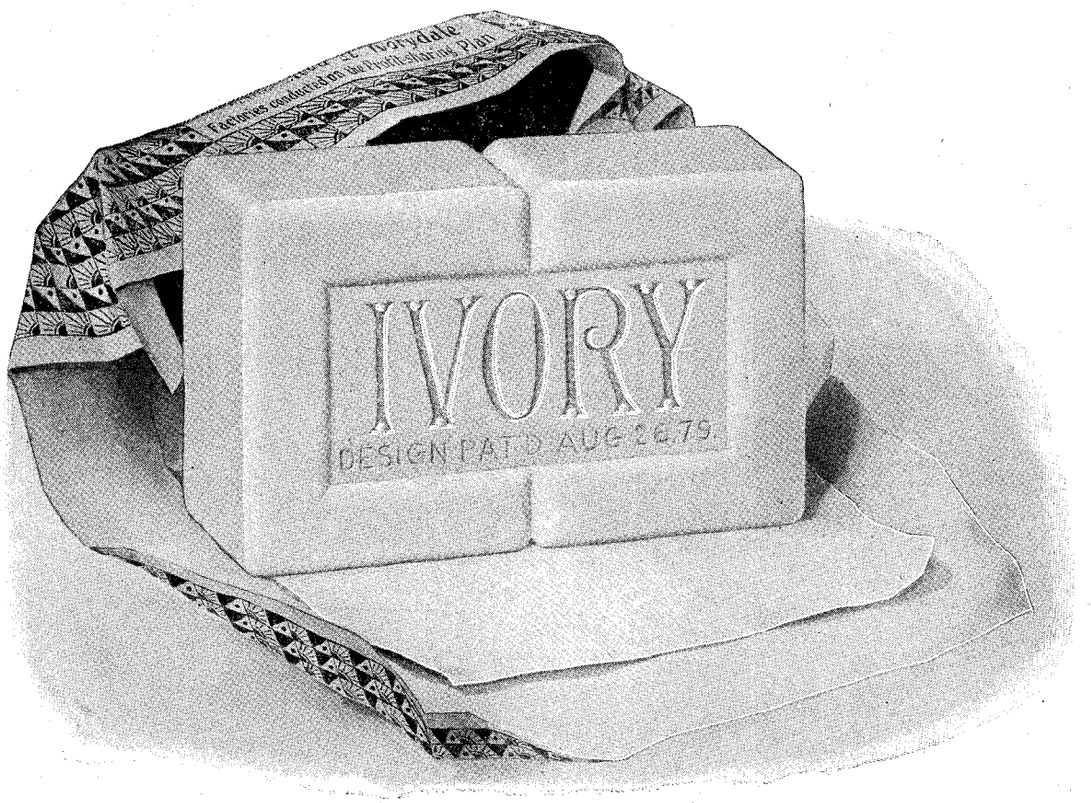
OTIS SKINNER, the Famous Tragedian, says: "It covers the ground very thoroughly, and is a distinct advance on any similar work that I remember."

JOHN W. WETZEL, Instructor in Public Speaking, Yale University, says: "Admirable for those who are interested in becoming better speakers."

HON. JOSEPH. H. CHOATE, New York, says: "Many useful suggestions in it."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



There are soaps and *soaps* and s-o-a-p-s and SOAPS.

All of them are intended to serve a certain definite purpose. Most of them do what they are intended to do.

Ivory Soap is intended to be used in the bath, for the toilet and for *fine* laundry purposes.

Now, a soap that is meant to be used for those purposes should be mild and pure.

Ivory Soap is mild and pure.

It should contain no "free" alkali.

Ivory Soap contains none.

It should cleanse as quickly as is consistent with safety.

Ivory Soap fulfills that requirement.

Moreover, Ivory Soap is inexpensive. It will do all that any high-grade bath or toilet soap will do; but its cost is very much less. It can be used for hundreds of purposes for which ordinary laundry soaps are unsafe and unsatisfactory; and it costs only a trifle more.

Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 10 NEW YORK, MARCH 6, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 985

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ROOSEVELT IN RETROSPECT

NOW that Mr. Roosevelt has vacated the White House, suggests one editor, the nation will feel like the city man who went to the country to gain perfect rest and couldn't sleep because there was no noise. A Harvard professor of political economy, asked to contribute to a newspaper symposium on Theodore Roosevelt's place in history, answers briefly that he will rank as "the noisiest President we have ever had." His noise, his egoism, his unnumbered, unprecedented, and disquieting activities, say his critics, have disturbed and excited the country to the point of weariness. Yes, reply his friends—and there are indications that they speak for the mass of the people—he has been noisy enough to awaken a somewhat somnolent national conscience and to put the fear of God in the hearts of the great corporations. Such noise, they say, can be disturbing only to those interests which have reason to shrink from publicity, and would prefer to pursue their way in quiet and unobserved.

Photographed, 1909, by Pach Bros,

THE PRESIDENT.

Every President, as one writer remarks, goes out of office with what appears to be at least a momentary eclipse of popularity, because with the passing of his power his political enemies find new courage to attack him, while his merely political friends grow indifferent and lukewarm, their eyes being turned toward his successor. Yet even now, when his tide may be said to be at its ebb, Mr. Roosevelt is probably the most popular man in the United States. At the same time, as even his friends admit, there is no one who is so intensely hated in certain quarters. Among those who hope that every lion in Africa will do its duty, says *The World's Work*, are "many of the great corporate interests, most of the centers of high finance, and the newspaper spokesmen for these, and a considerable part of Congress." Out of his excess of combativeness, remarks the same publication, he began, in the closing months of his Administration, new fights that quieter men would have welcomed a chance to avoid. But it adds that "the mistakes of judgment, the eccentricities of temperament, and the superfluous combats of these seven years" are mere incidents, soon to be forgotten, in a great official career. Conspicuous among the fruits of this career are the laws he brought about for the regulation of corporations, the movement he inaugurated for the conservation of our natural resources, the Panama Canal, the reorganization of the Army and Navy, and the strengthening of our Government's foreign influence. Of his correction of corporate abuses we read:

"Seven years ago, the Interstate Commerce Law was a dead letter. In other words, transportation companies and other great corporations followed the practises that had naturally grown up, whereby discriminations were made in favor of the strong and against the weak. Altho this was a perfectly natural tendency, and an inevitable result of our great corporate development, it was a very dangerous threat to American life. It meant that sooner or later, if these forces kept at work as they were then at work, equality of opportunity in many business affairs would pass. It meant not only that the great corporations would be all-powerful in commerce to the abridgment of individual liberty and action, but it meant also that they would control our political life, as, indeed, they had come to do and as, indeed, to a certain extent, they yet do. The temperament of the Senate, for instance, was notoriously a corporation temperament.

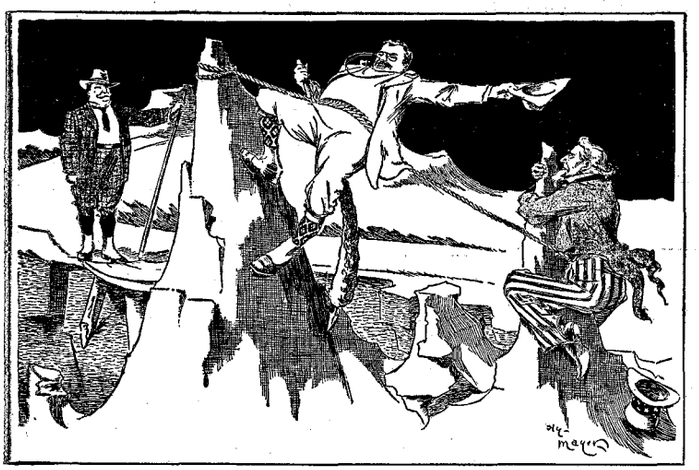
"Mr. Roosevelt set about correcting this evil, and there is no fight so difficult as a fight against those who are entrenched behind privileges which they regard as their natural rights—and which many of the community so regard. No fair judgment can fail to see that there has been a great improvement in our corporate methods of doing business. Any great-corporation lawyer will tell you that his work for his clients is done in a different way from the way he did it seven years ago—it is done with more care for the individual's

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted, 1909, by the New York "Times."

"THE NEW GUIDE."
—Mayer in the New York *Times*.

rights. Anybody with eyes can see that there is a strong tendency toward greater publicity in corporation management."

"The Rooseveltian epoch in American history may have many or few things to make it memorable," says *La Follette's Weekly* (Madison), "but one alone is sufficient to give it place in history—the inauguration of the great movement for the conservation of our national resources." If the tide of waste and destruction is turned back, it adds, and a better era ushered in, it will be the chief glory of the Roosevelt Administration to have set in motion the good work. "He has written his name indelibly upon our continent"—to quote again from *The World's Work*—"by such great policies as the reclamation of the desert, and the turning of the people's thought to a comprehensive plan for saving and utilizing our great waterways, our forests, and our soil." Moreover—

"The love of outdoor life has received an impetus from Mr. Roosevelt that it would be hard to measure. If a physically sluggish man of sedentary habits had been President these seven years, the general appreciation of life in the open, of exercise, of sport, of adventure, which is adding years to our average of life, would surely be far less keen. This, too, is coupled with a constant care for all that makes family life wholesome. He has preached to mothers and to daughters till we smile at his homilies; but there has been no other preacher who has endlessly repeated these fundamental truths all these years with such good effect."

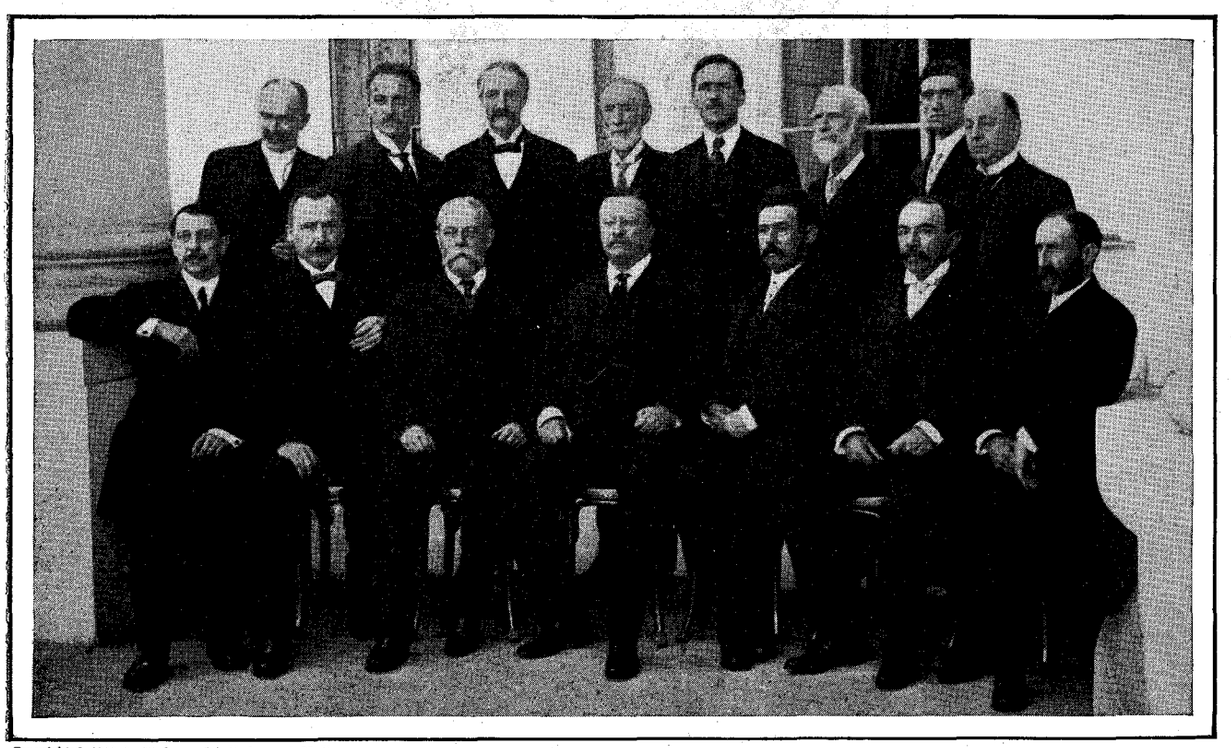
"The realest Roosevelt," the single man under the multifold attributes, according to another analyst of the ex-President, stands revealed in his conservation messages and in every utterance pertaining to his love of "outdoors." Says Mr. Joseph Edgar Chamberlin, writing of the man and his administration in the New York *Evening Mail*:

"The one strong, big part of Roosevelt's first message was the portion of it which bore upon the forests, the flowing waters, and the great plains and broad valleys of the far West that look upward to the sun and ask for moisture. There may be uncertainty about railroad rates, and half-heartedness about reciprocity, but there is neither vagueness nor weakness about what Roosevelt says of the forests and the waters. The first message rings loud and clear with it, and the second takes up the subject eloquently where the first left off, and the advocacy gains in strength and force to the very last; so that, in spite of congressional contempt and indifference, the whole country, the whole continent, listens at last.

"These forest utterances of Roosevelt's these appeals in behalf of wasted natural resources, are a cry of the heart; in them stands the man himself. . . . . .

"The man who keenly desires that so much of the country as is not forest shall be garden, so that the people shall have the bowers of paradise all about them, can never be antipatriotic, and can never be a bad politician. Theodore Roosevelt's childhood endowed him with a passionate love of the woods, and to his special forest love was in that same period added a tender respect for the plowed field and the husbandman.

"It is possible that the supremacy of this out-of-door sentiment in Roosevelt has restricted his subtlety as a statesman. Perhaps the real lover of the forest can never become old enough to be a

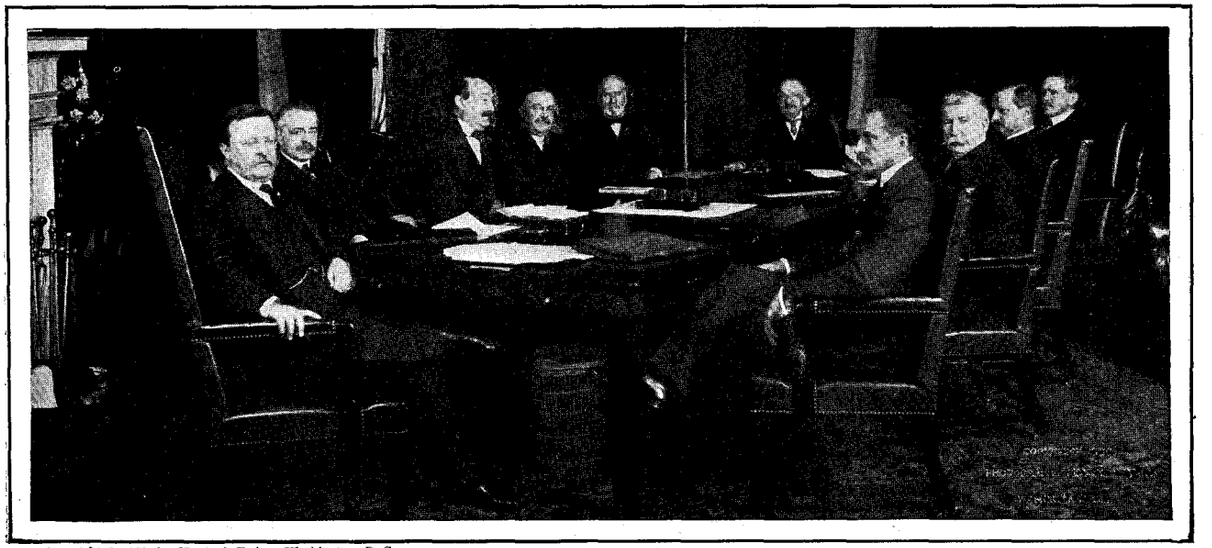


Copyrighted, 1909, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S NORTH AMERICAN CONSERVATION CONGRESS.

In this group the United States, Canada, and Mexico are represented. Still further extending the idea, one of Mr. Roosevelt's last acts as President was to invite forty-five nations to send delegates to an international conference on the conservation of natural resources to meet at The Hague in September.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted, 1909, by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND HIS CABINET AT THE END OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

From left to right around the table they are: President Roosevelt, George B. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Treasury; Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney-General; T. H. Newberry, Secretary of the Navy; James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture; Oscar Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; James Garfield, Secretary of the Interior; George Von L. Meyer, Postmaster-General; Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War; Robert Bacon, Secretary of State.

perfect man of state; Emerson, we know, says that 'in the woods a man casts off his years, as a snake his slough, and is always a child; in the woods is perpetual youth.' I know that Roosevelt, in spite of his occasional canniness as a politician, is a man of simple, youthful, forest mind. But the people would rather have him that than any other kind of man; and I am convinced that the record of his accomplishment in the affairs of the nation would be much shorter to-day if he were not the boyish out-door fellow that he is."

"There is reason to believe," this writer goes on to say, "that Mr. Roosevelt himself regards the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan, signed at Portsmouth on the 5th of September, 1905, as the greatest achievement of his Administration." For his pacific intervention, which set a period to a disastrous and wasting war, he was awarded the Nobel peace prize the following year. Of the terms of this treaty Mr. Chamberlin writes:

"Japan reaped the fruit of victory, but the treaty of Portsmouth prevented such an aggrandizement of her power as would have been dangerous to the influence of America in the Pacific. It made possible the understanding which now exists. There is good reason to believe that it prevented an eventual struggle for Pacific ascendency between Japan and the United States. . . . . .

"Since President Roosevelt, almost alone among American statesmen and publicists, had the sagacity to perceive all that his intervention meant when he called the Portsmouth conference, he can scarcely be blamed for thinking well of it as he looks back over his presidential career."

Any tribute to Mr. Roosevelt for his contributions to the cause of peace is also a tribute to ex-Secretary Elihu Root, who, in addition to his good work in South and Central America, has negotiated and signed twenty-four arbitration treaties with various countries, including all or nearly all the chief states of the world. At a dinner given in honor of Senator Root by the New York Peace Society last week Mr. Choate stated that "he has done more to promote the peace of this nation and of all the other nations than any other living man."

A symposium of estimates by college presidents and professors, gathered by the New York *Herald*, reveals some interesting views. President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, says that the range of Mr. Roosevelt's intelligence and of his intelligent interests "certainly surpasses that of any of his predecessors," and thinks that "he may well prove to be the greatest preacher and doer of political righteousness that America has ever had." Says Professor H. J. Ford, of the Politics Department of Princeton: "His administration will shine in history as the most powerful movement ever made up to his time to infuse a democratic character into the conduct of government and to bring the course of legislation under the control of public opinion." "He has contributed more than any other man to the moral awakening of the American people in methods of business and politics," affirms Professor J. W. Jenks, of Cornell, "and even in international politics he has made his moral influence felt." On the other hand, Henry Wade Rogers, Dean of the Law Department of Yale, predicts that "history will regard Mr. Roosevelt as the most lawless President we have ever had," citing specially his frank criticisims of the judiciary. This charge has been

1. Conservation of National Resources:
   - Extension of Forest Reserves.
   - National Irrigation Act—next in importance to the Homestead Act.
   - Steps toward improvement of waterways, and reservation of water-powers for national benefit.

2. Railroad and Industrial Legislation:
   - Hepburn Rate Act.
   - Employers' Liability Act.
   - Safety Appliance Act.
   - Regulation of the hours of labor of railroad employees.
   - Establishment of a Department of Commerce and Labor.
   - Pure Food and Drugs Act, Federal meat inspection, and inspection of packing-houses.

3. Enforcement of the Law:
   - Northern-Securities case.
   - Conviction of public-land thieves.
   - Conviction of post-office grafters.
   - Many successful suits, civil and criminal, against railroad rebaters, etc.

4. Improvement of the National Defenses:
   - The Navy doubled in strength and increased in efficiency.
   - State Militia brought into coordination with the Army.
   - Battle-ship fleet sent around the world.

5. Our Dependencies and Foreign Relations:
   - Acquisition of the Canal Zone and active work on the Panama Canal.
   - Development of civil government in the Philippines.
   - Development of trade in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii.
   - Second intervention in Cuba, and reestablishment of Cuban government.
   - Reorganization of the finances of Santo Domingo.
   - Establishment of better relations with the republics of South America.
   - Settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute.
   - The Root-Takahira agreement.
   - Negotiation of several important arbitration treaties.
   - Reorganization of the consular service.

6. The Treaty of Portsmouth Between Japan and Russia.

7. Settlement of the Coal Strike of 1902 by the President's Intervention.

THE RECORD OF ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

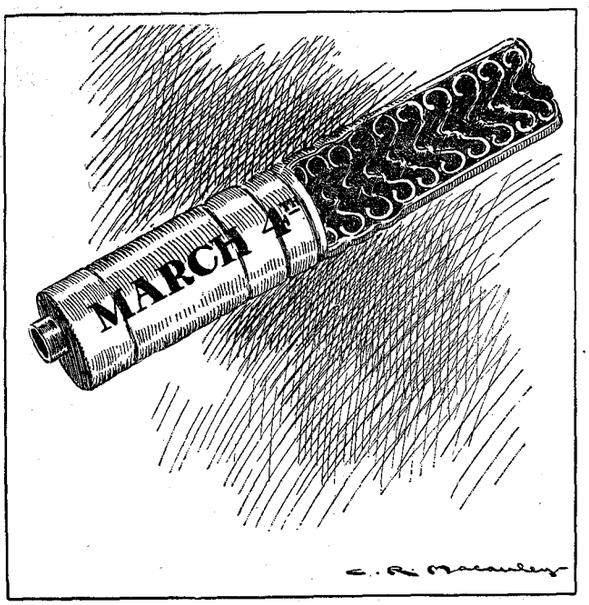
so often uttered that Commissioner Francis E. Leupp, writing in the New York *Outlook*, says:

"A law, simply as a law, is no fetish for the worship of Theodore Roosevelt. He has been dubbed by sensationalists and hasty thinkers a lawless President, but no generalization was ever more absurd. He has simply asserted the broad principle that the philosophy underlying life is greater than any of the individual minds which share in carrying it to fulfilment; in other words, that the statutes and judicial decisions which go to make up our body of law are emanations from the human brain, which is finite, and hence that they do not necessarily contain the crystallized sum of the wisdom of the universe; that our assumption that their authors were anxious to do right as they saw the right, justifies an effort to interpret every law on sane lines, and as nearly as practicable in conformity with the accepted scheme of things; and that the application of all law should be to all men alike."

"While Mr. Roosevelt is a shrewd politician, he is still more an enthusiastic moral reformer," writes Dr. Lyman Abbott in another issue of the same magazine, and as such "his influence will ever remain in the higher civic ideals and the quickened patriotic life of a great people." Of the various classes of people whom Mr. Roosevelt has antagonized, Dr. Abbott goes on to say:

"He is looked upon with degrees of hostility varying from a passionate enmity to a mild aversion, by the various classes whom he has antagonized; by the corruptionists whose schemes he has foiled and whose characters he has exposed; by the Philistines who think that successful crime should be condoned because it has succeeded; by the political doctrinaires whose dreams of reform he has disturbed by applying to their theories the test of actual life; by those peace-lovers who are more desirous of peace than of purity, or who think the traders should not have been scourged out but only coaxed out of the temple; by that peculiar type of conservatives who believe that whatever is must continue to be, and who are constitutionally averse to all reform because it involves change and readjustment, which are inconvenient; and, finally, by those who approve both his principles and his achievements but criticize some of his methods and phrases. But he has also aroused a passionate devotion to himself among a great and, I believe, increasing number of his fellow citizens, who admire him as a statesman and love him as a preacher of righteousness."

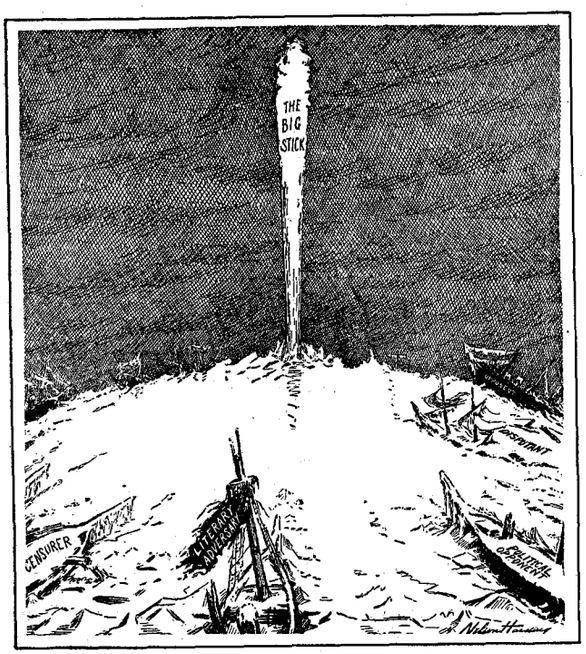
The summary of Mr. Roosevelt's administration which we print with this article is taken, with slight alterations, from *Munsey's Magazine*.



"THE GREAT SILENCER."
With apologies to Maxim.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

A FINE OF $108,000 FOR REBATING

WHILE no corporation magnates have been fitted out with striped suits by the Supreme Court in its recent decisions, the substantial fine extracted from one corporation treasury will have a sobering effect on them, thinks the Baltimore *Star*, for they "can not depend upon regaining from shippers and passengers the money lost in a steady drain of fines, and must either quit the forbidden business or all business." These remarks are inspired by the decision of February 23, affirming the fine of $108,000 against the New York Central



THE UNCONQUERABLE POLE!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

ENOUGH TO MAKE MOST ANYBODY WANT TO GO TO AFRICA AND KILL SOMETHING.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.

THE DAY BEING DONE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Railroad for giving freight rebates on shipments of sugar by the Sugar Trust. Several other anticorporation decisions were rendered on the same day. One of these ruled against express-franks, one upheld the Arkansas Antitrust Law in an action against the Beef Trust, and another decided that the Louisiana Railroad Commission may regulate telephone charges. These decisions, with other recent ones, confirm "the regulative power of the people over the corporations they create," remarks the New York *World*, and show that "the stream of privilege does not rise higher than its source." The New York *American*, in an editorial glorifying its own part in the rebate prosecution, says the decision answers the cynics who ask "What's the use?" of fighting for the right.

The chief point of interest found by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in the rebate case is the interesting claim made by the counsel for the defense that a corporation can not be held guilty of crime, and fined, as the innocent stockholders would thus be deprived of property without due process of law. Justice Day's opinion on this point, concurred in unanimously by the other justices, is summarized thus by the New York *Sun:*

"While he acknowledged that some of the earlier writers on common law held that a corporation could not commit a crime, Justice Day said that the modern authority universally held to the contrary, as he showed by quoting many decisions of the courts. It was also well established that a corporation might be held responsible for damages for acts of its agent within the scope of his employment, but not wantonly, recklessly, or against the express orders of his principal.

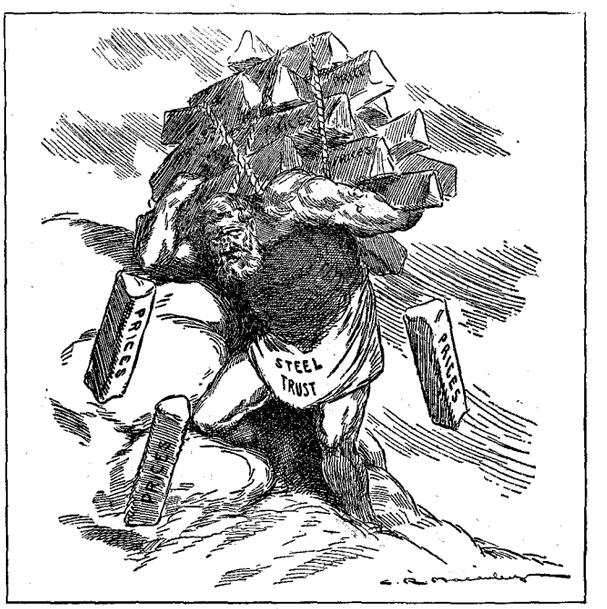
"It was true, he said, that there were some crimes which in their nature could not be committed by corporations. But there was a large class of offenses, of which rebating under the Federal statutes was one, wherein the crime consisted in purposely doing the things prohibited by statute. In that class of crimes there was no good reason why corporations might not be held responsible and charged with the purpose and knowledge of their agents acting within the authority conferred upon them. If it were not so, many offenses might go unpunished and acts be committed in violation of law, whereas, in the present case the statute required all persons, corporate or private, to refrain from certain practises forbidden in the interest of public policy.

"There was no valid objection in law and every reason in public policy, Justice Day continued, why the corporation which profited by the transaction and could only act through its agents and officers should be held punishable by fine."

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THE STEEL WAR

ALTHO the immediate effect of the Steel Trust's declaration of an open market promises to be a savage price war followed by wage reductions and possibly strikes, many papers hail the situation as a portent of returning prosperity. Thus the New York *World* declares that it has noted no such good omen since the end of 1907, while according to *The Wall Street Journal*, "the decline in iron and steel foreshadows a general readjustment of prices on a lower level," since the probable reduction of wages in this great branch of industry will naturally result in "an increasing pressure for lower figures in the cost of living." Now that the United States Steel Corporation has discovered that trade depression must be met by a reduction of prices, remarks the Newark *News*, "the skies are brighter for business recovery than at any time since the panic turned everything upside down a year ago last October." "A decidedly hopeful sign of the times," comments the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, viewing it in the same light, remarks: "That even so powerful a corporation should have been compelled to admit its obedience to the established laws of supply and demand both demonstrates the inherent force of those laws of political economy, and, what is more pleasing, presages a near return of prosperity."

It is certain that in the long run a large increase in tonnage production will result, affirms *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), which goes on to say that "the profits of producers may be reduced, but against lower selling prices there will be economies in production, partly through wage reductions which are the legitimate consequence not simply of the conditions now being established, but of the conditions brought about more than a year ago." To cog-



OVERLOADED.

—Macauley in the New York *World*.

nate industries, it adds, the results of increased tonnage can not but be favorable. Thus:

"Our exports of machinery and other manufactures of iron and steel will be stimulated. In pig iron, which went through a complete course of liquidation and readjustment last fall, the result will necessarily be good. The spread between the raw material and the finished product of the blast-furnace industry should necessarily be increased by the increased tonnage promised in the whole industry. When more rolled steel is consumed, more iron castings are called for, and more of the metals tin, spelter, lead, and copper, so that an increased tonnage of steel products should lead to greater activity in other industries which in their turn should react favorably upon steel."

Somewhat less optimistic, however, is the comment of *The Iron Age* (New York). "While it must be conceded that consumers will be greatly benefited by the lowering prices," remarks this paper, "the wiping out of profit in the manufacture of steel may have its sinister side in checking the development of further facilities for production for some time to come." It continues:

"It is to be hoped that the competition for business now seen in the steel trade will not become so fierce, or will be affected by personal animosities, as to leave wreck and ruin in its track. As usual, those who are least able to stand the strain of profitless prices are the ones who have precipitated this state of affairs. Having sown the wind they must now reap the whirlwind. As to the volume of business which the lowering of prices is desired to induce, it is questionable whether an improvement will be seen immediately. Consumers generally are likely to wait until they recognize genuine bargains, even if they have the means or the requirements justifying purchases in quantity. It seems reasonable to suppose that in spite of inducements now offered many will continue to buy from hand to mouth until tariff revision assumes definite form or even until the crop prospects of the year shall have given convincing signs of a satisfactory outturn."

The "Steel Trust" is said to control about 80 per cent. of the ore output and 60 per cent. of the finished product. The story of its unsuccessful effort to maintain prices at a boom level through-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

out a period of depression is told in the following statement issued by Chairman C. H. Gary on February 18:

"Following the panic of October, 1907, the iron and steel industry was in jeopardy. Jobbers and consumers throughout the country had purchased large stocks at prices prevailing when conditions were favorable, and these were undisposed of. Pending contracts for construction, which involved large purchases of iron and steel, were extensive. Contracts for new furnaces, mills, and equipment, and for raw and semi-finished material, had been made by large numbers. An immediate and radical reduction in prices would have meant bankruptcy to multitudes. To prevent disaster and ruin, and at the request of scores who were interested, a large percentage of the leading men connected with this industry met to advise with each other in regard to the best interests of all concerned, and including the general public. Various meetings followed from time to time up to the middle of June, 1908. Accurate reports of these meetings were given to and published by the newspapers. Partly, at least, as a result, stability of prices, as distinguished from wide and sudden fluctuations, existed until about the beginning of 1909, altho no agreements were made to maintain prices, and notwithstanding a small percentage of manufacturers stood aloof from the conferences.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYING GOOD-BYE TO ADMIRAL EVANS AT THE START.

"It appears that for one reason or another, including particularly the tariff agitation, many of the smaller concerns who have not been disposed to cooperate during the last year have become more or less excited and demoralized, and have been selling their products at prices below those which were generally maintained. This feeling has been somewhat extended and has influenced unreasonable cutting of prices by some of those who were opposed to changes, but felt compelled to meet conditions in order to protect their customers. As a result of these conditions there has been a material decrease in new business during the last month, for the reason, as stated by consumers, that they proposed to wait until after they were satisfied bottom prices had been reached.

"In view of the circumstances . . . the leading manufacturers of iron and steel have determined to protect their customers, and, for the present at least, sell at such modified prices as may be necessary with respect to different commodities in order to retain their fair share of the business."

SPERRY'S GREAT LOOP

HAD war flamed out when our fleet was on the coast of Australia, or at Suez, it would have been as helpless as a fleet of dismantled frigates in the days of sail power and the smooth-bore. Thus does one editorial writer persist in sounding the fog-horn at a time when most of the editors are patriotically dipping their pens in blue sky and sunshine to welcome the fleet back home. This rather discordant note, however, has in it nothing of novelty. It is sounded to emphasize the fact that the American Navy in time of real war would be almost entirely dependent upon foreign-owned colliers for coal service. Editors and naval critics, as one writer points out, have been ding-donging the "'ware-shoal" bell over this hidden reef for years. The laudatory comment of the great majority of the press on the cruise is particularly significant, as *The Scientific American* points out, in "view of the bitter criticism with which it was assailed" when the project was first proposed. "It is a tribute to the far-sighted sagacity which projected the voyage," says this same writer, and the New York *Sun*, which has been almost hysterically opposed to the journey, believes the cruise an "achievement without precedent or parallel, and spectacularly splendid." *The Sun*, however, looking through the "hole in the doughnut," sees the deep strewn with empty American money-bags—melancholy mementos of the cruise. It says further:

"The bill is now to be computed. Mr. Roosevelt decided that the expense should be incurred; the people will pay. They have to. The cost of coal, owing largely to the unavoidable employment of foreign colliers, will be a heavy item Other expenses are not so easily calculated, and the total can not be determined until the ships go into dry dock and the hands of the artificers. The known cost is in the millions; the supplemental cost may add millions."

President Roosevelt, in his welcome to the fleet at Hampton Roads, said in part:

"Over a year has passed since you steamed out of this harbor, and over the world's rim, and this morning the hearts of all who saw you thrilled with pride as the hulls of the mighty war-ships lifted above the horizon. You have been in the Northern and the Southern hemisphere; four times you have crossed the line; you have steamed through all the great oceans; you have touched the coast of every continent. Ever your general course has been westward, and now you come back to the port from which you set sail. This is the first battle fleet that has ever circumnavigated the globe. Those who perform the feat again can but follow in your footsteps. . . . . .

"Incidentally I suppose I need hardly say that one measure of your fitness must be your clear recognition of the need always steadily to strive to render yourselves more fit; if you ever grow to think that you are fit enough you can make up your minds that from that moment you will begin to go backward.

"As a war machine the fleet comes back in better shape than it went away. In addition you, the officers and men of this formidable fighting force, have shown yourselves the best of all possible ambassadors and heralds of peace. Wherever you have landed you have borne yourselves so as to make us at home proud of being your countrymen. You have shown that the best type of fighting man of the sea knows how to appear to the utmost possible advantage when his business is to behave himself on shore, and to make a good impression in a foreign land. We are proud of all the ships and all the men in this whole fleet, and we welcome you home to the country whose good repute among nations has been raised by what you have done."

Copyrighted, 1909, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WELCOMING ADMIRAL SPERRY AT THE END OF THE CRUISE.

The Springfield *Republican*, while extending a cordial welcome to the fleet, nevertheless makes a plea for the privilege of viewing the situation from an antimilitarist viewpoint. "There must be a limit," it believes, "even to popular enthusiasm over war-ships, if we are to remain a peace-loving nation and keep our expenditures for war armaments within wireless communication of sanity." *The Republican* goes on to discourage the idea of ever repeating

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the cruise, and then proceeds to discuss its probable effect upon the peace movements of the world. We read:

"The cruise has tended to stimulate the increase of armaments in all countries. The fleet left its mark upon Brazil and Argentina, for it had scarcely left their harbors when the governments of those leading South-American countries began to dream of *Dreadnoughts*, and costly new naval programs were actually framed in Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires. Upon the naval Powers of Europe, too, the blight of an intensified naval rivalry rests. Why do the British people this year demand six new *Dreadnoughts*, in spite of the alarming deficit in the treasury? It is not because of Germany alone. For England now builds against the United States—she has a two-power standard plus 10 per cent. for a national religion—and the enthusiasm with which 'white Australia' greeted the American fleet, and interpreted its coming as a warning to Japan and the Orient, heightens the pressure throughout the British Empire for the maintenance of Britain's incontestable supremacy at sea."

WATCHING FOR HER SHIP TO COME IN.

A snapshot taken at Hampton Roads which tells its own story.

GREEKS AND BARBARIANS IN OMAHA

PESSIMISTIC remarks about our state of civilization mark the editorial comment on the riots in South Omaha on February 21, in which a mob tried to show the Greeks of that city that they were undesirable citizens by injuring about fifty Greeks, Rumanians, Poles, and Austrians, and destroying about $25,000 worth of property. The Hartford *Courant* thinks the affair "is on a level with the 'foreign-devil' proceedings in China during the Boxer riots," and the Omaha *World-Herald* declares it is "a humiliation to Nebraska." A Greek had killed a policeman, it appears, in resisting arrest, and a public meeting was held to denounce the act. "The blood of an American is on the hands of these Greeks," shouted one speaker, "and some method should be adopted to avenge his death and rid the city of this class of persons!" The riot followed. Greeks were stoned, windows smashed, and a saloon was looted with special enthusiasm. The attorneys for the Greeks intend to sue the speakers at the meeting to make good the damage done by the mob. The dispatches say that the South-Omaha packing-houses have discharged all their Greek labor and the Greeks are leaving town by rail and on foot, some walking through the falling snow without hats or overcoats. The Omaha Greeks publish in the *Daily News* of that city this defense against the charge that they are undesirable:

"We call attention to the fact that the late sad trouble in which the police officer lost his life is the only felony or serious crime that has been charged to a Greek in the past three years in Douglas county.

"While the police records will show that some Greeks have been arrested for gambling and drinking and minor offenses, the district-court records will prove that no Greek has been tried for a penitentiary offense in Douglas county in the past three years.

"We ask the papers of Omaha to examine the records, and if these facts are verified, we request them to place us fairly before the community, as these things will show that we are not undesirable, but desirable citizens."

The Pan-Hellenic Union of Chicago, has also issued a statement, in which we read:

"If any one, be he of Greek or any other parentage or nativity, has offended against the law, let him be punished by the law in its properly constituted tribunals.

"We have never believed, nor do we now believe, that American spirit is so narrow, American sense of fair play so dead, or the principles of the constitution and American institutions so forgotten that the offenses of any man of any nativity should condemn all of the same nativity to punishment at the hands of any one.

"We wish that for every offense committed by one of our nativity the thinking public would remember the large body of Greek-Americans who have earned and hold the respect of true citizens for their loyalty to the land of their adoption, their energy in its business, their fealty to its institutions and its principles of government."

The Omaha *Daily News*, while condemning the effort to expel the Greeks by violence, maintains, nevertheless, that they are undesirable and should never have been allowed to come. Their quarters have been unsanitary, it declares, and their manners offensive, and they have lived in such a way "as to threaten to lower the American laborer's standard of living." They are brought here by contractors and "have no idea of making their homes here." They merely "want to make as much money as possible" and return home to live in idleness.

"The Omaha *Daily News* is not advancing this condition of affairs as justification for the mob violence that occurred in South Omaha.

"But the Omaha *Daily News* DOES WANT to let the people of Omaha, of Nebraska, and of the United States know that South Omaha has borne with patience an element which would test the forbearance of ANY OTHER COMMUNITY.

"This paper also INSISTS that such outbreaks as occurred in South Omaha are likely to occur anywhere where big industrial concerns are permitted to import an undesirable and cheap labor element that threatens the prosperity of our own working class.

"In a sense, therefore, the Government may be held to be partially responsible for such outbreaks, and can not expect them to cease unless MORE STRINGENT IMPORT CONTRACT LABOR LAWS are passed and are MORE RIGOROUSLY ENFORCED."

Copyrighted, 1909, by The Pictorial News Co., N. Y.

LISTENING TO STORIES OF THE CRUISE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SMOKING OUT THE TOBACCO OCTOPUS

"WHERE there is much smoke, there is some fire" seems to have been the rather old-fashioned but successful working hypothesis upon which the United States Commissioner of Corporations has been basing his investigations of the tobacco industry. The newspapers have recently published two chapters of Commissioner Smith's report. These instalments deal with the formation of the Tobacco Trust, with the degree of its control, and the powers by which the control was secured. They make known officially what was understood before, that the Tobacco Trust has absorbed 250 rivals, that it controls perhaps a larger per cent. of production than any other trust, that its capitalization lacks all but the salt to be a stiff competitor of the Seven Seas, and that its control is concentrated in the hands of ten men, who hold 60 per cent. of the total capital of $316,000,000. A peculiarity of the situation, however, as the New York *Times* points out, is the fact that the growth of the trust seems to have had little effect upon its rivals. Commissioner Smith says upon this point:

"The output of individual concerns that remained independent has increased in most instances. The combinaton has superior advantages over competitors from the great size of its plants and from the control of more efficient machinery, but these alone have not been sufficient to enable it to increase its degree of control, while at the same time charging high prices for the greater part of its product, particularly in view of the fact that many consumers prefer to patronize independent concerns. Despite enormous expenditures for advertising and in 'schemes,' and despite frequent price-cutting by means of its so-called 'fighting brands,' there has been in several branches of the industry a constant tendency for competitors to gain business more rapidly than the combination, and thus to reduce its proportion of the output."

The New York *Times*, commenting further upon this phase of the situation, says:

"This reduces the tyrant to the position of a pleader for public favor. It fights for its life like any little man, or like the Steel Trust itself, for another example. All trusts are mortal and vulnerable. There is not one of them which can issue an edict that the public must buy at its own prices. The Beef Trust—perhaps the most hated of all—before now has been beaten when its goods were left on its blocks. Demand will always regulate supply and price, until such time as supply is able to command consumption. If the consumer can not or will not buy, the trusts are helpless, whether they sell diamonds or kerosene or bacon. There have been times when this has not seemed true, but in the light of current events the fact can not be obscured to-day."

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which summarizes the history of the tobacco octopus as narrated in Commissioner Smith's report, notes the fact that it made its first meal of the cigaret industry. We read further:

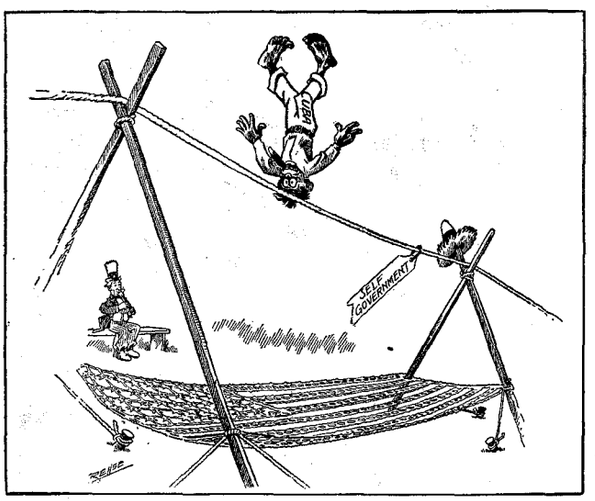
"After the cigaret monopoly was well along on its profitable career, another combination was effected to control the plug- and smoking-tobacco branch of business, in which the Continental Tobacco Company was engaged. This company had been formed by the usual process of uniting competing concerns by the issue of stock to take over their properties, but the business was very profitable and some 'powerful capitalists' got up a rival combination in the Union Tobacco Company, which led to negotiations for merging this in the American Tobacco Company by a liberal exchange of stock. After the American and the Continental had pretty well got possession of the field another step was taken in the common interest of those who were prominent in the control of the two. They formed the Consolidated Tobacco Company in 1901 to hold a majority of the stock of both, thus concentrating control.

"This was a holding company, and after the Northern Securities Company decision in 1904 it was deemed prudent to merge the whole combination in the American Tobacco Company as a single corporation. This was accomplished by an exchange of all the securities of the Consolidated, the Continental, and the American for those of the reorganized American Company. The old companies had both common and preferred stock with equal voting power, but in the merging process the shrewd move was made of confining the voting power to the common stock of the new company and limiting that to little more than $40,000,000, while the preferred stock amounted to nearly $80,000,000 and the bonds to more than $136,000,000. This concentrated control was in the hands of the small gang of manipulators who directed the whole proceeding.

"Since 1904 the process of absorption and combination has continued and the net capitalization, exclusive of inter-company holdings of securities, is said to be over $316,000,000; and the trust now controls about four-fifths of the tobacco business of the country, with the exception of cigar-making, as well as plantations in Cuba and Porto Rico for leaf-production, and a variety of industries in machinery, materials, and supplies incidental to the business, including a complete monopoly of licorice."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MR. TAFT'S New-Orleans visit is at an end, and second-hand silk hats as good as new may now be purchased for a nominal sum there.—*Houston Post.*



IS THIS THE BEGINNING OF THE FINISH?
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

CAN'T somebody make a Culebra cut in the price of Panama hats?—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

"MARRIAGE is woman's duty," says *Harper's Weekly*. It also is a necessary preliminary to alimony.—*Washington Post.*

How are the mighty fallen! "Jesse James" is in the house of correction for stealing a bottle of milk.—*Chicago Tribune.*

IT is lucky for our faithful public employees that Lincoln and Washington were not born on the same day.—*Chicago News.*

WHAT a difference there is in one little article! Also, what a great relief! Harriman is to take a rest. Not the rest.—*Chicago News.*

HARRIMAN takes his place as the chief exponent of non-Euclidian geometry by the deft way in which he makes parallel lines meet.—*New York Post.*

AMONG the new commerce-destroyers whose construction the Navy Department is urging, why not reserve for one the name of Roosevelt?—*New York World.*

THE Boston *Record* suggests that at $25 a plate, the New-Orleans alligator-banquet to Taft looks like an attempt to "break" the Solid South.—*Columbia State.*

"THERE are no plumbers in Hades," says the Charleston *News and Courier*. Our Charleston contemporary always speaks with authority.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

WE fear seriously that the vigor of Mr. Roosevelt is impaired when he dismisses the westerners who disagree with him as only "misguided men."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

WHEN Mr. Taft comes to making a selection of his automobiles, the salesmen will make him realize what a mere bagatelle the selection of Cabinet officers is.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A PERILOUS SITUATION IN PERSIA

OF the three monarchs who recently granted constitutions to their loving and other subjects, we read that the Czar and the Sultan are now able to enjoy carriage drives about their capitals, while the Shah of Persia is practically a prisoner in his palace, hiding behind the bristling bayonets of his guards and remembering nervously the fate of Charles I., who had a misunderstanding with his Parliament. It will be recalled that the Shah exprest his feelings by cannonading the Parliament House, with the result that the legislators adjourned and have not met since. Persia at large, however, is reported to be honeycombed with revolution and filled with armed bands who lack only the opportunity of cooperation to turn a smoldering revolt into a conflagration of fury. There is "an armed rebellion" against Mohammed Ali "in three important provinces," declares the London *Times* correspondent at Teheran, "and loudly exprest dissatisfaction at many points, including the capital itself." The rebels, however, "are separated from each other by hundreds of miles of desert country." As in Russia, there is "no tangible correlation between the elements of revolt," and "no symptom of aggression against the central power." In the mean time—

"The Shah is comfortably encamped in a garden on the outskirts of Teheran. Within a great radius nobody disputes his dominion, tho there are many who murmur at it. His strength consists of a body of troops commanded by foreign officers whose masterful behavior during the *coup* has filled the discontented with wholesome respect. Take the foreigners away, and Nationalists and Royalists would be at each other's throats, with the odds still considerably in favor of the latter."

The Shah thinks he is safer there than if he granted a Constitution, when, perhaps, he would be put on his trial, like Charles of England, whose fate he fears. Thus we read:

"That the country is breaking into pieces, and that the Arab tribes in the south are always more or less on the war-path and are more obstreperous than usual, are evils in the eyes of the Shah much smaller than the consequences which would ensue from the granting of a constitution. A parliament means placing power in the hands of his enemies, many of whom he profoundly, perhaps not without reason, believes are intent on taking his life and ending the dynasty. No ordinary measures will force the Shah to listen to the Constitutionalists or to advice from the Powers. In this respect for the moment he is comparatively safe on the throne."

The country, however, is suffering, and foreign trade languishing. This forces to the front the question, how is Mohammed Ali to pay his troops in the decline of his revenues? The only way out of the difficulty, says the *Tour du Monde* (Paris), is to be found in the intervention of Russia and England, whose interests in Persia are seriously injured by the present disorders. In this valuable French weekly we read:

"It is natural that these disorders should prove prejudicial to the interests both of England and Russia. These Powers, however, have declared that they will not intervene unless the lives and property of Europeans are attacked. Under these circumstances how can order be reestablished without a resort to force? This is a question which causes serious searchings of heart among English and Russian diplomats. We can not count either on the Parliament or on the Shah for the restoration of order in this kingdom, such is the jealousy which each cherishes toward the other. But if they could be persuaded to act each one within his sphere, according to their special prerogatives, conditions would at once be ameliorated. A loan from England and from Russia would relieve the penury of the treasury. But would the Shah, still seated on his throne, be disposed to lend an ear to the orders of Parliament? Recent events forbid us to expect it. Under these conditions it seems that an Anglo-Russian intervention and diplomatic control of the Government at Teheran, and the nomination of a board of experienced counselors would be the sole remedy for the present state of affairs."

The *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), the organ of extreme Socialism in Germany, seems to suggest that Mohammed Ali is not far wrong in thinking that he has brought the country to a perilous pass, and driven the people to a fury in which his own head is imperiled. To quote from an article in this weekly, written by Tigran Derwisch:

"We really hope that the fate of Louis XVI. is not destined to be shared by Mohammed Ali. But the people have become terribly embittered and their grievances are very serious. Already Persian subjects are beginning to talk about deposing the Shah, or putting him to death. As soon as it comes to the point that the Persian people feel compelled to storm the royal palace by a bloody onslaught, in order that they may once more establish the

AN EGYPTIAN VIEW OF THE LIBERATION OF TURKEY.
—*Punch* (Cairo).

TOO HASTY PATRIOTISM.

"I do homage to thee, England," cries the Young Turk, without noticing that the pedestal of British greatness is Turkish territory.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

SIDELIGHTS ON TURKISH LIBERTY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Constitution, it is quite certain that the guilty head of their monarch will fall under the guillotine in the great square at Teheran."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CAT AND THE MONKEY IN MOROCCO

"THY claws are sharp, thine arm is long, thou art as quick as lightning, sweet Grimalkin," quoth the ape. "Please pull out those chestnuts for me!" The flattered cat obeyed, in spite of singe and scorch, and the monkey, snatching up the nuts, ran off to enjoy them in quiet. So runs the ancient fable, whose moral the Paris *Soleil* applies to the recent agreement made between France and Germany whereby France secures the military occupation of Morocco, and Germany has freedom of trade there. This Monarchist organ of the Church and aristocracy is one of the few newspapers, whether French or German, which disapproves of the compact. France had all the work, it complains, while Germany is to reap the reward. To quote the *Soleil:*

"We have spent millions, as well as the more precious blood of our soldiers in Morocco, we have employed our war-vessels to mount guard, winter and summer, off Casablanca. We have taken military possession of Chaouia, Figuig, and Udja. We have maintained the struggle for years and have submitted to every sacrifice, only in order to yield to Germany a share in all the economic advantages we have so painfully attained on retiring from Morocco. Here you see what our policy is really worth—a policy of cowards, ignoramuses, and blockheads. This policy, in foreign affairs, has been pursued for the past thirty years by the Republicans in power. 'Anything, if only we may remain in power,' is their motto. They sacrifice everything to their own ease. That is the main chance with them, and with this object they cry, 'Let us have no trouble with our neighbors.'"

The simple truth about the agreement recently signed, avers this paper, is that France has signed away to Germany something that belonged to herself, and to which Germany had no manner of right. It is practically a treaty between French and German speculators for the exploitation of Morocco. To quote further:

"What is the meaning of the Franco-German agreement which was published a few days ago, and communicated to the council of ministers by Mr. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs? It clearly results in our sharing with Germany all the advantages we, single-handed, have won in Morocco. Morocco has been a remarkably 'soft thing' for them. We know what companies they have formed there, what lands they have purchased under fictitious titles, what mines have been coveted and exploited, what politicians have floated the stock, in expectation of realizing a fortune thereby. It is for such creatures as these that William II. indulged in his rodomontades at Tangier, it is for these that our poor soldiers heroically perished at Chaouia."

The writer thinks that perhaps William II. is at the head of the Morocco shareholders. The French soldiers died for the sake of French and German speculators, who divide the spoils of victory, declares this writer, and adds:

"Who can say that William II. is not one of the shareholders in these Morocco companies? He may not attend the meetings of the shareholders, nor hold office on the board of directors, but doubtless he is grand president of them all. He has only to frown and our politicians tremble, and he obtains without striking a blow or expending a cent, without losing a single Pomeranian grenadier, the same advantages as we have purchased with our heart's blood. The whole world excepting ourselves will die with laughter at the news. And our Government will be able to say to the German Kaiser

> We thank your highness on this happy day
> For tricking us in such a clever way.

Meanwhile we are permitted to evacuate Casablanca, and refit our ships. The 'affair' is ended and this treaty will ever afterward in history bear the sinister name of 'the Casablanca deal.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN CONQUEST OF RUSSIA

GERMAN colonists have invaded Russia in such numbers, exclaims a Moscow editor, as to amount almost to a conquest of the country. In the war with Japan Russia awoke to the fact that German officers led its armies, and that its government posts were filled with industrious and intelligent Germans who had crowded out the slower native element. Now it appears that the Czar's cities and towns are filling up with a people who keep their allegiance to the Kaiser. France and England may hold Russian bonds—the Germans hold Russian soil. The bonds may depreciate in value to nothingness in time of revolution, but the Germans are on the spot, with rifles in hand to maintain their ground. At the present moment, we are assured by Mr. M. D. N. Vergun in the *Slavenskje Vjek* (Moscow), of which he is editor, there are in Russia over 2,000,000 Germans, mostly Prussians, distributed in 2,755 colonies, and largely military in organization. Among the population whose sympathies are German must be reckoned also the German-speaking Jews, mostly grouped in the western provinces, which cover some 32,000 square miles of territory. These control the trade of the country and have abundant capital, for they are backed by German financiers at home. The Germans form at least one-half of the population of the towns. To quote Mr. Vergun:

"The last government census, made as far back as 1897, sets down the German residents in Russia as 1,783,000, to which number must be added 5,110,000 Jews, whose language is a German dialect intermixt with a little Hebrew, and whose racial ties and traditions are German and not Russian. This makes close on 7,000,000 Germans in European Russia at that time. This proportion is not appreciated at its true significance till it be remembered that the towns and cities of Russia only contain some 13,000,000 inhabitants, and that the German and Jewish elements are concentrated almost entirely in towns and the cities, of which they constitute one-half of the aggregate population. For instance, the paramount position held by German tradesmen in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, and Lodz is an acknowledged fact."

The German influence in more remote districts amounts almost to an autonomy, we are told. On this point the writer observes:

"This is particularly the case along the Lower Volga, where the German residents elect civil magistrates who scarcely ever speak a word of Russian in the exercise of their functions. The various German colonies are kept attached by political ties and organizations to their country of origin. In the Vistula and Baltic provinces entire German villages have been received *en masse* as immigrants. The site of their new home is generally a point of some strategic importance, and they are financed by Berlin banks."

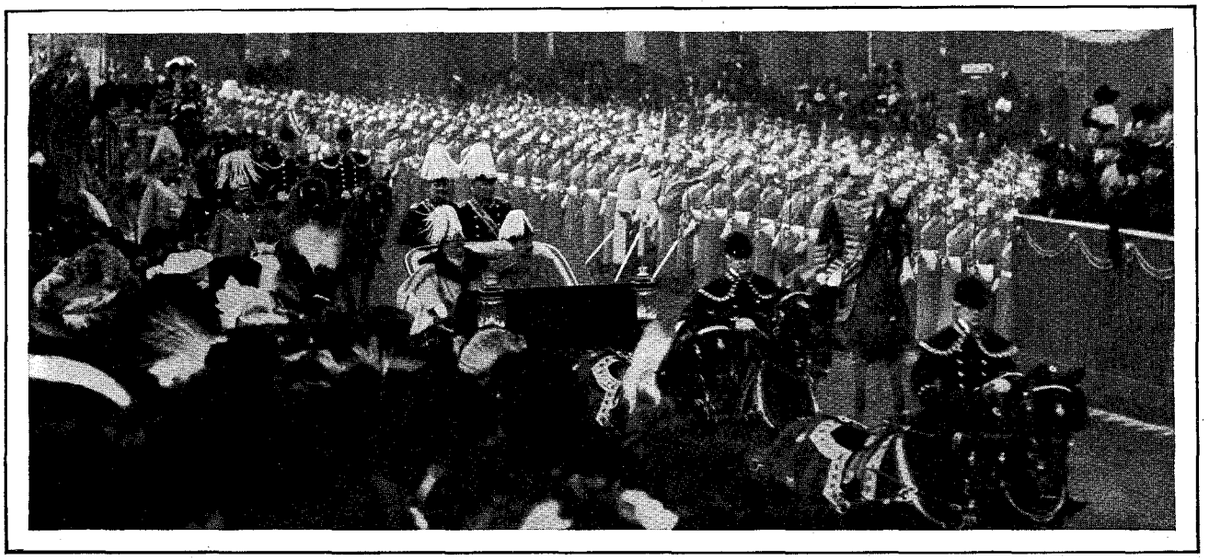
Their military and gymnastic organizations are under the inspection of German officers. Thus we read:

"Along the Vistula German social and socio-political institutions have flourished for years—gymnastic clubs, cycling clubs, singing clubs, and rifle clubs whose members are drilled to the use of the service weapon and regularly inspected by German officers. . . . Whole regiments of German riflemen march unrestrictedly through the villages of Russian Poland singing with enthusiasm the stirring chorus of 'Wacht am Rhein.'"

The writer dwells upon the vast amount of land which the Germans have acquired in Russia, and gives the following instance:

"Of the 695 manors registered in the Yurieff district only seven or eight are owned by Russians, the remainder by Germans. In Russian Poland 4,220 out of the total 49,160 square miles are held by Germans in fee simple. In the southwestern provinces of Volhynia, Ukrania, and New Russia, Germans possess 4,220 square miles out of a total of 104,770 square miles. In these provinces alone 4,500 dwelling-houses and 1,800 factories, representing a value of $150,000,000, are the property of Germans. The total holdings of the Germans in Russia amount to 31,640 square miles, nearly a sixtieth part of the entire area of European Russia, 1,951,000 square miles."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A ROYAL PARADE TO PROMOTE PEACE.

Edward and William impressing the public with their friendliness by riding together through the streets of Berlin. The Kaiser calls it "a new pledge for the future peaceful and friendly development of the relations between our two countries."

MORAL EFFECT OF THE BERLIN VISIT

THE two most powerful monarchs in the world have been seen driving out together, walking together, and dining together. The European press and, much more, the general public, see in these things an augury of peace. In his speech at the great Berlin banquet William II. is reported as saying to his guest:

"Your Majesty may be assured that, with me, my capital and residence of Berlin and the whole German Empire see in your Majesty's presence a token of the friendly sentiments which induced your Majesty to pay this visit. The German people greets the ruler of the mighty British world-empire with the respect due to him, and perceives in the visit a new pledge for the future peaceful and friendly development of the relations between our two countries."

To which Edward VII. replied:

"With regard to the aim and desired result of my visit, your Majesty has given eloquent expression to my own feelings, and I can, therefore, only repeat that our coming purposes not only to recall before the world the close ties of relationship between our two Houses, but also aims at the strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries."

These were no idle words of mere politeness, and the effect of the whole visit upon the public mind, declares *The Spectator* (London), must do incalculable good. To quote the words of an editorial:

"The royal visit to Berlin, since it encourages an optimistic view, and tends to contradict the feeling that war is inevitable, is therefore bound to do good. Indeed, if it did nothing else but make the 'man in the street' say: 'The Powers can not be going to war, or the King and the Emperor would not be so friendly and take so much trouble to please each other,' it would have done a good deal.

"When, as in the present case, we can couple with the international amenities of the royal visit to Berlin an act so satisfactory and so useful in itself as the new Declaration of France and Germany as to Morocco, we have a further right to say that the cause of peace has been advanced."

UNCLE EDWARD—"What a charming chap he'd make if he would only drop politics!"

—*Rire* (Paris).

THE RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL UNCLE.

"Now will I slay for thee the fatted calf."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

IMAGINARY GLIMPSES OF THE VISIT.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INDIAN WRONGS IN THE TRANSVAAL

THE Japanese in California are not the only Asiatic aliens who are complaining of the treatment dealt out to them by the earlier settlers and the Government of the country to which they have emigrated. The whites and the colored Asiatics are now reported to have come in conflict in the British colony of the Transvaal. The Government has found great difficulty in checking an insurrection among those Indian aliens in South Africa who are crying aloud for equal rights as citizens with the Africander or British colonist. One of the Indian champions of this cause, "the Moses of his people," has been severely treated in the law courts, as Mr. L. W. Ritch, secretary of the South Africa British Indian Committee remarks in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad):

"Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Hindu, theosophist, loyalist, and patriot, son of a late Prime Minister of Kathiawar, and, incidentally, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, is for the second time in one year undergoing imprisonment in one of His Majesty's Transvaal jails—this time with hard labor.

"Future generations of Indians will do reverence to the memory of this white-souled son of India; future generations of Englishmen will know the hot blush of shame and the stink of humiliation at the remembrance of the folly of their fathers whenever, in the days that are to come, the story of the Transvaal Indian question shall be read or discust."

Mr. Ritch, of course, thinks the British Government is all wrong and that the Indian in Africa is badly treated. He is a fine fellow, the native Hindu, and his grievances are real, says this writer. The principal grievances against which Mr. Gandhi agitates may be briefly summarized from his words as follows:

Only such Asiatics are suffered in the British Colony of the Transvaal as can prove a pre-war residence. Asiatics have to pay £3 as an entrance fee, and £17,000 was raised by these fees in 1903. In that year the old documents of title were exchanged for certificates containing identification particulars. All Asiatics, including Indians, are excluded from political and municipal privileges, nor can they own real estate, excepting in certain Asiatic reserves. An attempt was made to deport the Asiatics in 1903. This, however, failed, and they have since been merely segregated.

Of this treatment of the Anglo-Indian Mr. Ritch remarks:

"This policy of reducing the keen-witted, industrious, and comparatively highly evolved British Indian settler to the same helotage as that designed for the African aboriginal and his offshoot, the so-called 'colored people,' is excused on the score of the great danger, real or imaginary, that must result to white prestige if by reason of differential treatment, non-Europeans were to mount to positions of equality with or perchance of superiority to the dominant race. There is no doubt that the Africander would rebel against even the prospect of non-whites, however high their qualifications, being placed upon a footing of equality with him and his. How long it will be possible to artificially repress natural aptitude in deference to racial and color prejudice is a question that time alone can solve. Africander prejudice is, however, but one of the foes that will have to be conquered if fair play is to be secured to British Indian settlers in South Africa. The other is trade jealousy.

"It will be readily understood that such a combination as prejudice and the pocket constitutes a truly formidable enemy."

The scheme of exclusion and segregation is denounced in the following ringing words:

"The twentieth century has witnessed the advent of a school of shoddy Imperialism consisting mostly of apostles of colonial preference to whom it is an axiom that the colonies can do no wrong. India, not being a colony, albeit the elephant of the Imperial circus, is in the calculations of these gentlemen of comparative unimportance.

"The Imperialist of this school is possest of a passion for multiplying 'white men's countries' and if, as in the case of South Africa, the land to which their attention is for the time being turned, happens to be already populated with a large and increasing majority of colored aborigines, then so much the worse for the latter. Given natural conditions favorable to white settlement, the shibboleth of 'the white men's country' is promptly adopted. If perchance this meant the establishment and maintenance of all that is best in Western civilization—white ideals and the uplifting of the backward subject peoples to the realization of these—it would have something at least to recommend it to those who are yet unconvinced that 'might is right.' But what one does find is that this doctrine of 'the white men's country' connotes either the elimination of the colored native, or his segregation in reserves that are of least value to the white settlers, or the studied discouragement and even repression of his natural impulse to rise in the human scale and, in some cases, even his deliberate degradation. As a helot he may be tolerated, but his education must be carefully regulated so that he shall not be encouraged to indulge in any foolish aspirations to rise above the level of the hewer of wood and drawer of water for his white overlord. Thus seemingly does this stamp of Imperialist interpret the Gospel of the 'white man's burden.'

"The native policy of certain of our South-African colonies affords a striking example of the practical application of this brand of Imperialism, and its logical extension is further illustrated by the attitude and conduct of the Natal and the Transvaal parliaments toward their respective domiciled British Indian population. Gandhi is in jail because he is the Moses of his people in South Africa and a serious obstacle to their reduction to the proper level to which alone, according to Africander ethics, they, as colored people, are properly entitled to aspire."

LINCOLN DEIFIED—AND DISREGARDED

THE English and Canadian papers express the view that the present generation of Americans have fallen far behind the standard and example set them by Abraham Lincoln. The London *Spectator* believes that the simplicity, uprightness, and hopefulness of the President who chose Grant as his sword of battle, and emancipated the slaves, have perished with him. Hence the complaint of the Toronto *World* that the work Lincoln began is not being carried on, and that the American people think they have done their duty when they have merely uttered a laudation of the great emancipator. Any way, we are told, these panegyrics are extravagant. "There is too much of a tendency, a set intention, among our neighbors to overreverence Lincoln," and "the 'Old Abe' of the light-tongued of his time has grown into Father Abraham of the Bosom!" But, the writer is "forced to surmise," the deification of Lincoln is merely "a cover for neglect of political responsibilities," and he remarks that those who praise Lincoln had better follow his example and carry on his unfinished work. As he says:

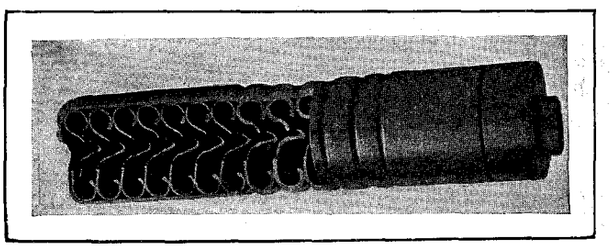
"The truth is that Lincoln's great task, his heraclean labor, was only begun; it still cries for cure if there be any. The terrible blot is still there. See not the blot, deify Lincoln, stand idle till a Savior emerge! As if this kind would not scoff at him when he came! And other social disorders prevail, in regard to the distribution of wealth, the aggrandizement of political power in the hands of a few, of great trusts, of millions of men wearing the collars of these great aggregations who hold it crime in a man in receipt of wages that his hair is turning gray, of wide-spread misrule and looting of cities, of a press that has gone largely into the service of the new masters of the people, of a debased theater, of the worship of veneer as taught by *The Ladies' Home Journal*, and of business smartness as glorified by *The Saturday Evening Post*, of Frank Munseys who write of 'Mrs. Lincoln and her court,' and 'her ladies-in-waiting,' of the high finance of Wall Street and the priesthood of that finance exemplified by Harriman, Ryan, Rockefeller, and Gates—these and other things are so bad that Roosevelt, who had the courage to see them, and name them, to strike at them, to try to cure some of them, has now to make his salutation, about to die, or go out of the ring so damaged and discredited that the people will hardly summon him again! Or is he, too, some day to be another Savior?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE NEW NOISELESS GUN

THE new device to render the discharge of a firearm practically noiseless has already been noticed in these pages. We are now enabled to give detailed descriptions and illustrations from an article contributed to *The National Guard Magazine* (Columbus, Ohio, February) by Capt. Earl D. Church, of the ordnance department, Connecticut National Guard. The inventor of the new "silencer" is Hiram Percy Maxim, son of Sir Hiram Maxim, inventor of the Maxim gun, and nephew of Hudson Maxim, inventor of maximite, the new high explosive. Says Captain Church:

"In this age of antilogy we have grown used to the horseless carriage, the wireless telegraph, the fireless cooker, and other contradictions of fundamental principles, but the *noiseless gun* comes with a shock, belying its action, upsetting as it does the traditions of a thousand years or more, destroying to a large degree the roar of cannon, the crack of small arms, the malicious purr of the machine gun, and the other attendant explosive sounds which go to make up the noise of battle, and producing new conditions and problems in warfare which are revolutionary to the extreme. And all of this is brought about, not by the discovery of a new powder which would require an entire reconstruction of arms to meet its reactions, nor by the invention of a new gun, valved, vented, and gas-chambered, as might be possible, both of which



By courtesy of "The Scientific American."

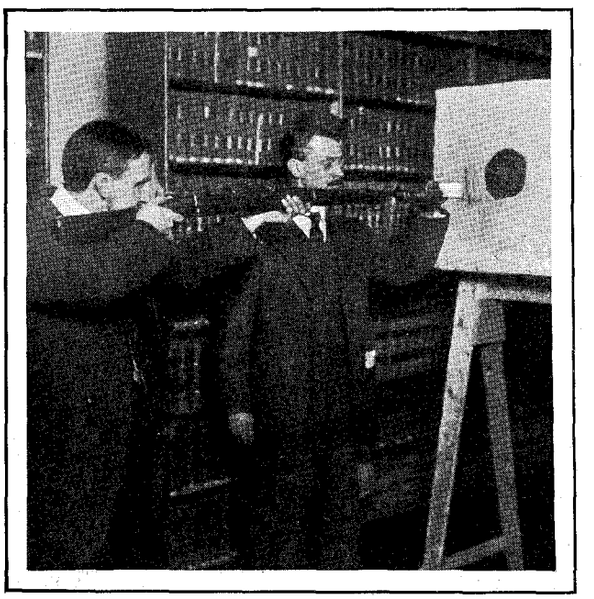
SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE MAXIM SILENCER.

would render obsolete every arm of whatsoever caliber now in existence, with a calamitous loss to the world running into the billions of dollars in the necessary rearmament; on the contrary the most radical results are obtained by the invention of the Maxim silencer, a small, ingenious product utilizing natural first principles in its operations and so constructed that it can be affixt to any gun made without rebuilding or interfering with the principles governing the action of such gun. Instead, therefore, of destroying the value of that already in existence, as do so many inventions, offsetting thereby their own good, this device preserves that which is, and adds to the world's resources by its own initiative and creative value."

The first suggestion for the "silencer," we are told, came from the "muffler" of an automobile, and for some time experiments were carried on by Mr. Maxim along this line. But a "muffler" for a gun, on the automobile principle, would have to be as big as a barrel. Evidently it was necessary to depart essentially from this idea, and success was ultimately achieved by such departure. Says Captain Church:

"If the slow expansion of the gases in a closed retort could not be utilized, it is manifest that they must be allowed to attain inertia in some other way. Here the principle of centrifugal force came to the inventor and he knew if he could interrupt the pencil of gas following the bullet at the muzzle of the gun (traveling in a Springfield rifle at the rate of over 2,600 feet a second and exerting a pressure of 10,000 pounds per square inch) and could impart to it a high swirling motion, the gas could not escape through the orifice until it had slowed down and its energy was spent. But how to leave a clear opening for the passage of the bullet and still catch and separate the gas and change its direction from moving forward in the horizontal plane of impetus to traveling in a vertical orbit at right angles thereto—this was the problem.

"Without taking space to describe the endless experiments which

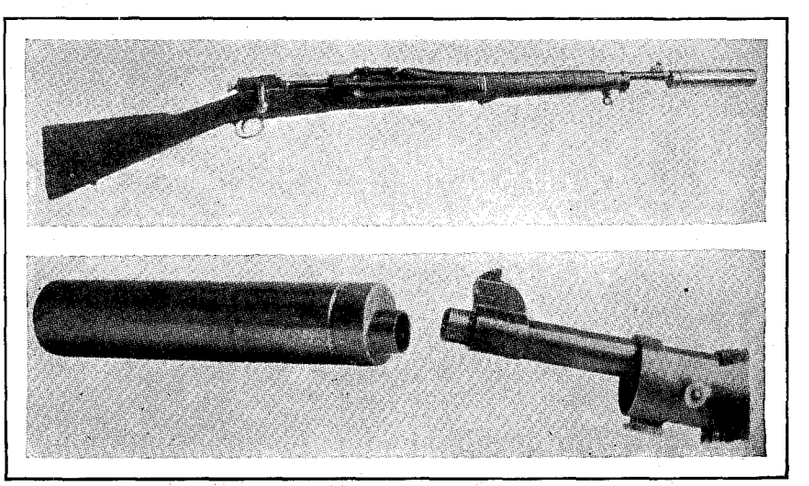


HIRAM PERCY MAXIM,

Inventor of the silencer. He is seen here holding a card before it.

led to the final result, the operation of the perfected silencer may be described as follows:

"The bullet passes through a hole larger than the bore of the rifle and, touching nothing, passes on its way uninterrupted. The gases, leaving the muzzle and entering the first vortex-chamber, commence to expand, and a part, striking the opposite side off center and upon a surface partially convexed and leading to the side of the chamber, are diverted from the initial plane and by eccentric action are imparted a swirling motion between guides until they interrupt and cross at right angles, the remaining pencil of gas passing through the hole for the bullet, cutting and deflecting this, with the result that it enters the next vortex-chamber diminished in volume and velocity. Here a further expansion and cutting off of some of the main pencil of gas occurs, which is set to swirling by the vortex and is directed across the remaining pencil, further retarding and cutting into it and tending to break it up into rapidly revolving circles of gas. This operation is repeated successively through twelve vortex-chambers in the silencer for the



SPRINGFIELD RIFLE WITH MAXIM SILENCER ATTACHED.

LOWER PICTURE SHOWS MANNER OF MAKING ATTACHMENT BY INTERRUPTED THREAD.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

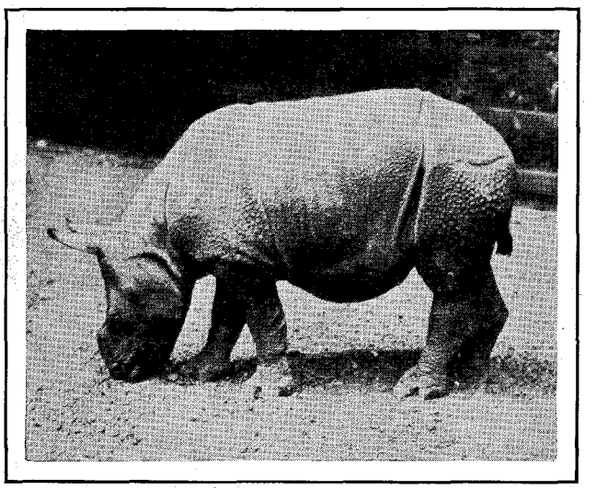
Springfield rifle, the pencil of gas holding together less compactly and expanding with increased rapidity and with more of it cut off and diverted to a swirl as each successive chamber is passed and the velocity is correspondingly diminished until there is practically no gas traveling in the forward plane to emit from the end of the silencer with any force. In fact, an experiment along this line almost uncanny in its negativeness is to drop a pencil through a silencer or look through it to a light, indicating the clear hole of considerable caliber and then try to extinguish a match held in front of the hole by blowing through it. One may blow until he is red in the face and the match will scarcely flicker. The incredulous experimenter will invariably, after failure, hold the silencer up to the light to see if the hole is still there. . . . . .

"In weight the silencer ranges from a very few ounces upon a light 22 target-rifle to ten ounces, which is that of the largest and strongest now made, namely, that required by the new Springfield rifle. The shape of the silencer is a simple cylinder affixt to the muzzle of the rifle by an interrupted thread and attached eccentrically to one side so that the main body of it lies below the barrel and entirely out of the range of or interference with the sight. For the Springfield rifle the silencer is one and three-eighths inches in diameter, six inches long, and contains twelve vortex-chambers, the first of which are held in place against the severer shock they have to sustain by corrugations in the cylinder. In tests the small additional weight upon the muzzle has not interfered in the least with accurate sighting, but on the contrary has seemed to exert a certain steadying effect, particularly in offhand work at 200 yards.

"From actual tests made, the invention has shown that it does away with 97 per cent. of the sound of discharge. This has been demonstrated by trials before very ingeniously constructed sound-recording machines in use in factories manufacturing ammunition, a Springfield without the attachment having registered the extreme limit recorded by the machine of a four-inch swing of the pointer, while with the attachment the pointer scarcely stirred and registered exactly the same as a clap of the hand.

"The bullet noise is, of course, not eliminated. In all velocities exceeding 1,400 feet per second a bullet creates a vacuum in that it goes faster than the air can close behind it. The subsequent effect of the air rushing in upon the vacuum is similar to the sharp crack of thunder following a bolt of lightning, and a certain explosive sound, therefore, follows the bullet. Below 1,400 feet per second a bullet successfully passes with a hissing noise changing to a hum or sing as the speed diminishes, until in low velocities it passes with practically no atmospheric disturbance noticeable. There is still the crack of the bullet, therefore, from the Springfield or other high-velocity rifles, the hiss and hum from less powerful guns, but in the smaller target rifles absolutely no sound is heard other than the click of the hammer, causing one to scarcely believe that a cartridge has been exploded at all. With the 22-automatic the inventor is accustomed to have rifle-practise by members of his family in his own house, using a box of sand for a backstop, and the sound of the gun can not be heard in the next room."

It has been suggested that the silencer may interfere with the velocity of the bullet, or may lessen the accuracy of fire. Tests described by Captain Church show, however, that this is not the case. There are thus no disadvantages attached to the use of the silencer. Its advantages are thus stated by the writer: First, the abolition of noise will make it possible for a word of command to be heard along the whole firing-line, and the fire can therefore be controlled more efficiently by the officer in command. Secondly, concealment of an attacking force may be complete even after firing has begun. Third, the injury to eardrums by shock—a serious matter nowadays—is entirely obviated. Gun-shy horses may be used for cavalry, as there will be no noise to frighten them. Fourth, the wound made by a bullet from a rifle equipped with a silencer is cleaner and more humane, the new device removing the high-pressure gases which usually accompany the projectile and give it a rending or explosive effect, especially at short distances.



A BABY WHITE RHINOCEROS.

THE "WHITE" RHINOCEROS

WHEN an animal is said to have a "white" variety, this is often found to be simply an albino, and most of these are white by courtesy only, the actual color being a dirty gray or some lightish tint of pink or slate. In the case of the "white" rhinoceros, there is, apparently, even less excuse for the name, the color of the species not differing much from that of the "dark" or "black" rhinoceros. Prof. E. Trouessart, of the Paris Museum, who writes on the subject in *La Nature* (Paris, December 26), tells us that the explorers who first saw animals of this species mistook the white clay, with which they had powdered themselves, for the actual color of their skins. Says Professor Trouessart:

"The largest of all the African animals, except the elephant, is the 'white rhinoceros' of the Transvaal Boers, also called the 'flat-nosed rhinoceros' by the traveler Burchell, who was the first to describe it exactly. Several years ago the species was believed to be extinct, and it is probable that it would have been so, to the south of the Zambesi, if the Cape government had not taken the survivors under its protection. More recently it has been found that the species exists also in the Sudan, where it is still rather well represented. Nevertheless, it seems much more localized than the black rhinoceros, which is scattered throughout all Africa, but which is also tending to disappear.

"The name 'white' rhinoceros is quite inexact. The animal is a more or less yellowish gray, like all its thick-skinned congeners. It is supposed that the first hunters who encountered it in the plains watered by the Orange and Vaal rivers saw afar off animals that had recently been wallowing in whitish clay, and took this for their natural color. It is well known that, in the same region, 'red' elephants have been described. Levaillant assures us that this color was due to the reddish ocher with which the animals had powdered themselves. But at any rate, the name 'white rhinoceros' has stuck to the species.

"Color apart, the flat-nosed rhinoceros is distinguished from the other African species, and even from all known relatives, by very clear characteristics. It is very tall (about seven feet), but what is noticeable at first sight is the form of its snout, which is squarely terminated in front . . . and not prolonged by a prehensile lip as in other species. . . . The molar teeth are flatter and their folds of enamel are more complex, which accords with the animal's herbivorous habits.

"It has two horns, but the front is much longer and stronger than the second, which may be completely wanting, or represented only by an insignificant knob. This has given rise to the belief in a 'one-horned' African rhinoceros, which was announced by Fresnel in 1848 to the Academy of Sciences. . . . . .

"Another characteristic is that the animal is covered with small, regular knobs, which remind one of the larger ones seen on the Indian rhinoceros, while the skin of the black rhinoceros is smooth or irregularly folded. . . . . .

"The white rhinoceros is calmer [than the black] and is even rather lazy. He passes almost all day asleep in the shade, stretched on the ground like a huge dog. It is only when the sun sinks toward the horizon that he wakes and begins to seek pasture.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Contrary to the habit of other animals, who drink only at night, he drinks only at sunset, at least when he fears no attack. In the dry season, when the rivers are low, Selous has seen all the rhinoceroses that in the wet season were scattered far and wide over the plain, crowded together around a few springs. . . . . .

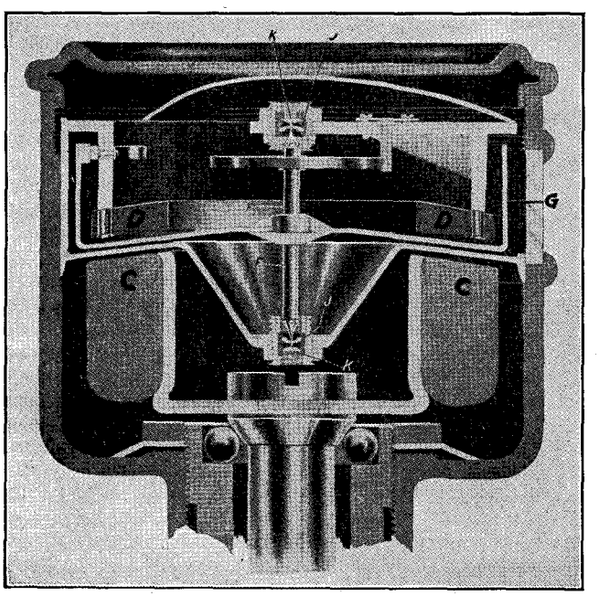
"The long horn of the females is used by them for a singular purpose. When they have a young one and are forced to take flight, they have been seen to push the little one in front of them and guide it by keeping the horn constantly prest against the side of the young animal."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUTOMOBILE SPEED-INDICATORS

IN these days of legal speed limits, a speed-indicator is a very desirable thing for a motor-car, and the makers have expended much ingenuity in planning and constructing devices for this purpose. The simple distance-indicator is not enough; the driver of a car must have before his eyes a record that will tell him exactly at what speed he is traveling at the moment, or at least what his average speed has been for a very short time just past. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 2) G. Patourel, of the science faculty of the University of Paris, discusses various recent types of these tachymeters or speed-measures. He says:

"Tachymeters, or speed-indicators, may be divided into three groups—mechanical, electromagnetic, and electric. Electric tachymeters generally do not fulfil the necessity of indicating at once the speed and the distance traversed. Some electromagnetic and mechanical tachymeters enable the driver to control his speed and distance; these are called odotachymeters.

"Electromagnetic tachymeters belong to the class of motors with rotating fields. . . . If we revolve a magnet before a movable metallic disk, the disk will become the seat of electric currents whose action will cause it to rotate with the magnet. If this motion be opposed by a spiral spring, this spring will be stretched until there is a balance of the forces concerned. The stretching



AN AMERICAN MAGNETIC SPEEDOMETER.

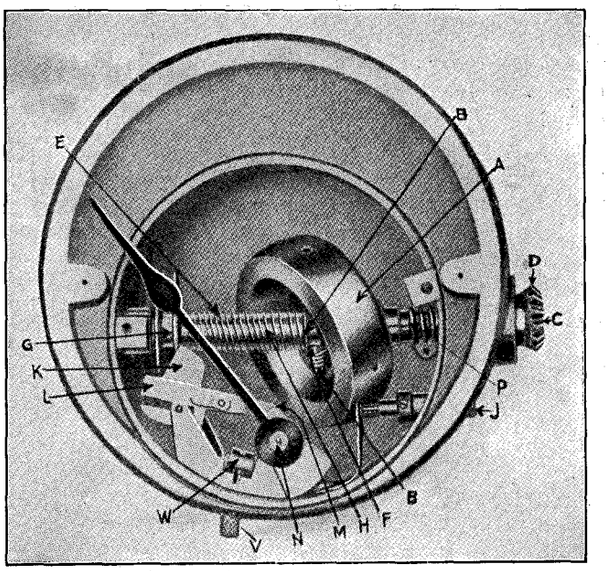
The principle of this instrument is that of magnetic drag, the tendency of the magnet (C) when revolving to pull the field-ring (D) and the dial (G) round with it in the same direction as it is rotating. This rotation of the dial is naturally proportionate to the speed of the magnet, but it is controlled by a hair-spring tending to return it to zero at all times. The strength of this spring increases directly in proportion to the angle of displacement caused by the turning of the dial, thus making it possible to mark the latter with uniform spaces for the various speeds.

is proportional to the rotation-speed of the magnet, and this speed may therefore be indicated by the position of a pointer.

"Different builders make the rotating piece either a disk of copper or a tube of aluminum. . . . The movement is transmitted from the wheels of the car to the magnet by a flexible axle.

"Mechanical tachymeters may be based on a large number of mechanical principles. They may be subdivided into two classes —dynamic and kinematic. In the former the principle of periodic impulses, the action of centrifugal force, and the resistance of the air are applied."

For the utilization of centrifugal force, we are told, one or more springs are usually balanced against the action of a ball-governor



AN AMERICAN CENTRIFUGAL SPEEDOMETER.

The faster the car runs the faster will the spindle (C) revolve, and consequently the ring (A) will have a greater tendency to assume a position at right angles to the spindle (C), with the result that the sleeve (E) is drawn farther along on the spindle, and so turns the cam (K) farther, which has the effect of pushing the slide (L) along, which in turn revolves the pointer spindle (N), the dial being calibrated at that point to indicate the speed at which the car is traveling.

actuated by the wheels. The resistance of the air may be combined with centrifugal force by using a governor with wings instead of balls. In the so-called impulsion-tachymeters a fly-wheel is used, kept in motion by a series of impulses like those given in an ordinary Veeder cyclometer. We read further:

"Kinematic odotachymeters are based on a comparison of the actual speed with a constant speed obtained by clockwork or otherwise. In the Richard *cinémometer* the ratio of these two speeds is indicated. . . . . .

"The determination of the speed at any given moment is not without its inconveniences, and is open to criticism. Generally the pointer is slow in making its indications. It may stop, after a period of slowing-up. Again, jolts make the pointer jump about irregularly. In some cases the indications depend on the delicate regulation of the apparatus, on the temperature, the pressure, and even on the moisture of the atmosphere. Besides this, backward motion is not registered at all.

"The necessity of knowing the instantaneous speed is not absolute. The speed of a vehicle can not be measured over a distance of 20 meters [66 feet]. We have to be content with obtaining periodically the value of the average speed during the first six seconds of a period of twelve seconds, or with the approximate indication, during a determinate time—ten seconds, for example—of the average speed during that period."

This latter method, the writer goes on to say, is realized by the Auzont counter, which measures the distance traveled in a given time as indicated by a chronograph. A wheel connected with the chronograph engages for exactly ten seconds with a toothed wheel connected with the running gear, and at the end of that time the average speed is indicated by a pointer on a dial graduated for the purpose. These indications are independent of the temperature and of the variations of tension in a spring, and are hence rigorously exact. They give only an average speed, to be sure,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

but it is the average taken over so brief a period of time that it is practically the speed at a definite instant.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TURMOIL OVER BENZOATE OF SODA

THE fact that large financial interests are taking up the cudgels on both sides of the fight over benzoate of soda as a food preservative shows the importance of the question and indicates the necessity of scrutinizing the authority and integrity of opinions offered to the public. The scientific press are now telling what they think of Dr. Wiley and the preservative he condemns, and we shall give their findings as they appear from time to time. Some writers speak of benzoate of soda as being used to disguise stale and inferior meats and fruits, and while this may be true of some firms, there are others using it whose character and cleanliness have stood every test. The findings of the referee board appointed by the President to review the decisions of the Bureau of Chemistry, noticed in our issue for February 6, have been regarded by certain people as discrediting Dr. Wiley and his labors in behalf of pure food. The action of the board in reversing the decision of Dr. Wiley in regard to the harmfulness of benzoate of soda as a preservative has in particular been viewed by the Doctor's enemies as necessitating his resignation, and the Washington dispatches are predicting his retirement. His opposition to this preservative is indorsed, however, by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, February 13). Says this paper:

"Briefly stated, the referee board—the scientific attainments and unimpeachable reputation of whose *personnel* requires that its decisions be given the most thoughtful consideration—has, in a series of experiments on 'poison squads' extending over a period of four months, reached results diametrically opposite to those arrived at by Dr. Wiley in a similar series of experiments which he conducted for nearly a year.

"This decision of the board leaves the question of the physiologic action of sodium benzoate on the community practically where it was before; that is, that while the substance is known to be a bacterial poison, its deleterious action on the human organism is, in the words of the Scotch verdict, 'not proven.'

"It is greatly to be regretted that the public announcement of the decision of the referee board should not have been so worded as to make clear to the public mind the limitations of the question under consideration. There is some danger that to the public the decision will mean that Dr. Wiley's work is discredited, when as a matter of fact it means nothing of the sort. The point that the board's report emphasizes is that under the conditions of the experiments—which consisted in giving healthy young men certain definite quantities of sodium benzoate for a period not exceeding four months—the preservative is without deleterious action and is not injurious to health. To assume from these findings that the use of benzoate of soda in foodstuffs is therefore beyond criticism is absolutely unwarranted, and there is little doubt but that the board itself would be the last body to sanction such an assumption. Neither is there the slightest ground for assuming from the experiments that benzoate of soda in milk used by infants and invalids is not deleterious or injurious."

This writer is one of those noticed above who think that manufacturers always use this preservative to conceal some defect. He says that "benzoate of soda is incorporated in foods for one—or both—of two reasons: to take the place of cleanliness and care in preparing, or to permit the use of inferior products." That the use of the chemical is unnecessary has been proved for years, he says, by high-grade manufacturers of preserves, and for centuries by the housewife. "Those manufacturers, therefore, who would market stale meat for fresh, who would substitute canners' waste for fresh whole fruit, who look on clean factories and careful methods as a needless expense," he avers, sweepingly, "are the ones to whom the use of benzoate of soda appeals." He goes on:

"Possibly Dr. Wiley may have overstated or overemphasized the toxicity of some of the preservatives that have been used in foods, but if he erred he did so in the interest of the public's health instead of to the benefit of the dishonest manufacturer's pocket-book. While this may be a heinous offense in the eyes of the 'interests' affected, the American people will entertain another opinion. As one paper, in speaking of the canners who are anxious to have the ban removed from benzoate of soda, says: 'They would like to market stale meat, decayed fruit, and half-cooked provender. And if they can turn the public off the scent of these by keeping our thoughts on the preservative instead of on the stuff preserved, they will soon be paying high dividends.'

"It is to be hoped that Dr. Wiley will be in no way discouraged and will remain at his post and continue to hew to the line. He is a government official of a type that happily is becoming more common—one of those men who appreciate that they represent the public and that they are expected to look after the interests of the public and not the interests of any class. He has exposed fraud connected with 'patent medicines' and with the pharmaceutical business; with fruit- and food-canning interests, and to him more than to any other individual or body must the credit be given for the National Food and Drugs Act. No wonder he is so cordially hated by those who heretofore fattened at the expense of public health and well-being. But the American people are with Dr. Wiley and emphatically approve of his work.

"The case against benzoate of soda, from the standpoint of the man in the street, has been well summed up by Federal Judge Anderson in a suit brought by some manufacturers to enjoin the State Board of Health of Indiana from enforcing that portion of the Pure Food Law relating to the use of this chemical: 'I am impressed with the proposition that this stuff, benzoate of soda, is put in there for reasons that make its prohibition reasonable and proper—to cover up careless methods of manufacture. Dirt and insanitary conditions can be concealed by putting this stuff in. It is not necessary to put it in if the materials are properly handled. If its use conceals the fact that proper methods have not been used, a rule of the State Board of Health prohibiting its use is reasonable.'"

THE SWEET REASONABLENESS OF CANNIBALISM

THE cannibal is the real diet-reformer, so we are told by Dr. P. Carnot, writing in *Le Progrès Médical*. If we object to his practises, says this authority, we must certainly do so on other than physiological grounds. Scientifically, if not ethically, according to Dr. Carnot, the custom of living on one's fellow creatures is quite correct. Says an editorial commentator in *The Hospital* (London, January 30):

"Quite recently Busquet has studied the nutritive effect of feeding frogs with the flesh of other frogs, as compared with frogs fed on veal or mutton. He finds that the frogs fed thus in a cannibalistic fashion show a greater increase in weight in a given time than the control frogs fed on veal and mutton, altho they actually received a smaller proportion of proteid. Moreover, this result accords with many other well-known physiological facts. In regard to sera, for instance, there is a great difference in their assimilation and toxicity according as the serum injected is derived from an animal of the same species or of a different species. Dr. Carnot has himself experimented with skin-grafts. If a piece of black skin from a party-colored animal be grafted on to a white skin, the development of the black graft can be easily watched. The author finds that if the graft is from the animal itself it develops and proliferates much more rapidly than if it is from another animal, even of the same species, and grafting between animals of the same litter is more successful than between animals of different litters, and they may fail altogether between animals of different species, even tho nearly related. It appears, therefore, that there is a very definite specificity in the animal tissues, and whether it be tissues grafted, or sera injected, or nutriment absorbed, the adaptation is the more or less perfect according as the tissue, serum, or nutriment is derived from the organism itself or from an organism of the same species or of a different species."

From this extract it would seem that Dr. Carnot does not go far enough. It will be noted that the skin-grafting from the same

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

animal was even more successful than from another of the same species. The quintessence of good eating, therefore, would be to feed on oneself—to breakfast off a roast from one's own ribs, and to lunch on one's own fingers, daintily detached and broiled. "Logic is logic," as Dr. Carnot might have learned had he been familiar with the works of his brother physician, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

OUR ANCESTORS NOT ASIATICS

WE used to be quite certain that Central Asia was the cradle of the Aryan race. Recently, however, many students have concluded that there are insufficient grounds for believing this, and some consider the European origin of the Aryans as definitely established. One of these, Professor Zaborowski, of the School of Anthropology, in Paris, has just written a book on the subject, "The Aryan Peoples of Asia and Europe," which is appreciatively reviewed by Mr. L. Franchet in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 16). Says this writer:

"The place of origin of the Indo-European peoples seemed definitely ascertained when it was believed to be proved, by the study of their dialects and religions, that it must be looked for in the midst of the high plateaus of Central Asia, and particularly in the Pamirs, which must thus have served as the cradle of the 'Aryas' who were our ancestors.

"Travelers went to the Pamirs and saw for themselves that it was impossible to live in these icy solitudes; but some of them still continued to assert in their writings that the primitive race from which we are descended had really originated in this part of the globe.

"This theory was so seductive that it was really hard to give it up; it seemed to rest on facts, whereas it was buoyed up on such hypotheses as we find too often in the sciences related to anthropology. Nevertheless it has encountered some detractors, and one of them, Mr. Zaborowski, produces against it a bundle of proofs that rest on solid foundations and not on suppositions.

"In his 'Aryan Peoples of Asia and Europe' he takes up, one by one, the facts on which the Asiatic origin of the Aryans has been predicated, analyzes them and dissects them. . . . He seeks vainly for proofs in linguistics, in archeology, and in history, to ascertain whether there really was in Central Asia a territory where a primitive Aryan people lived. This proof he does not find. . . .

"The author recognizes that the narratives of travelers, by their ambiguity and confusion, have caused us for a long time to uphold widely differing theses, from which any skilful writer could always draw a conclusion favorable to his own ideas. . . . . .

"Among the documents whose historical value should be regarded as suspicious, he notes particularly the Hindu collections regarding the Vedic religion, the chief of which, the 'Rig Veda' is still often considered as of great assistance in the study of the ancient populations of India. . . . . .

"The careful study that the author makes of the peoples of India, Media, Persia, the Caucasus, Russia, and Turkestan, from the point of view of language, religion, and civilization, his study of the great migrations from the neolithic age to that of bronze, the facts that he groups and the parallels that he establishes on the subject of early Aryan civilization, form an ensemble which, presented in perfect order, throws on the Ayran question a specially brilliant light and opens new horizons.

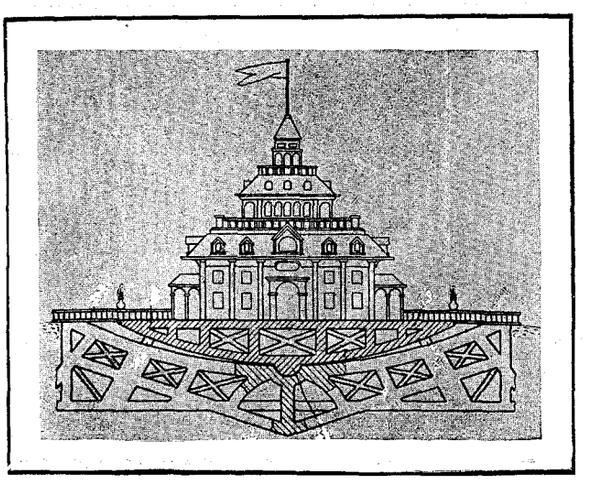
"In any case, a scientific demonstration has now been furnished that these early Aryans could never have lived in Asia, but only in Europe. Their very incomplete knowledge of the metals, their pastoral habits, their mediocre agriculture, the plants that they cultivated, the domestic animals that they bred and ate, their tools, their drinks, their food, their houses—all this accords in all points with what archeology teaches us of the peoples of the mid zone of Central and Eastern Europe at the end of the stone age when the use of copper was extending, to be shortly followed by objects of bronze.

"There still remains much to do, but Mr. Zaborowski in his very interesting work points out the road to be followed. He has resolved the Aryan question by showing where we may be led, in the study of the history of peoples, by a rational instead of a theoretic interpretation of the documents already in our possession."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EARTHQUAKES UNDERGROUND

IN general, it would seem that the effects of earthquakes are not serious in underground places such as mine-shafts, caves, cellars, etc., altho some cases are on record where shocks felt in such localities have not been noticed on the earth's surface. A contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, January 23) says on this point:

"It has been remarked that at Messina, altho the seismic observatory was destroyed, the cellars where the seismograph was installed did not suffer. This is due to the fact that the destructive phenomenon, produced by a relatively deep, but local, cause, is particularly a vibratory movement transmitted by the earth as a rigid solid. . . . Thus every exterior edifice, or every orographic projection, behaves more or less as if its foundations had been shaken. The motion at the top is multiplied by the length of the lever-arm formed by the free part of the structure above ground. This is why high houses suffer more than low ones, and buildings of stone more than those of reenforced concrete. Similarly, portions of the surface that are mobile or susceptible of sliding or cracking are more affected than compact masses whose parts remain firm. To avoid the effects of an earthquake, people flee into the open country, but they might much better descend into a mine. Mr. Burthe, a mining-engineer, writes us several interesting notes on this subject.



A BRILLIANT GERMAN IDEA.

Prof. Eugen Bormel, the Berlin sculptor, suggests that houses in earthquake regions be built of steel and riveted to a rocking steel foundation. This would give the house an agreeable motion that would make an earthquake a pleasure. If the motion became too violent, probably the furniture could be riveted to the floor and the people lasht to the chairs.

"Two old miners, one in Bolivia and one in Chile, have told him that, ascending to the surface one day after working in a mine, they found all the neighboring houses thrown down by an earthquake, whose occurrence they had not even surmised when in the depths. Likewise, in 1823, violent shocks were felt at the surface in Falun and Persberg, Sweden, without the miners' knowing anything of them. Nevertheless, we should make no hasty generalizations.

In the first place, it is well known that the earth shakes underground as well as on the surface, and experiments on the propagation of vibrations by the earth have been made by registering, on a device placed in a mine, waves produced by the explosion of dynamite. Thus we may understand how, in certain cases, shocks may have been felt underground without being noted, or at least without being reported, on the surface. Humboldt relates a case of this kind at the opening of the nineteenth century in the silver-mines of Marienberg, Sweden, but even here the miners were only shocked, not killed, and the destructive effect below the surface was very slight, and there was no choking up of the mine. It is by its preexisting voids, such as the shaft of a mine, a cave, an open lode, a fissure, or a fault, that the deep-lying crust tends to move, become dislocated, and to be deformed under the action of the seismic vibrations. The well-known effects on springs, whether thermal or not . . . are a simple illustration of this."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

POLITICAL DUTY OF THE CLERGY

WILLIAM H. TAFT recalls the earlier time when the Congregational minister of New England exercised a powerful political influence, in addition to his clerical functions. Tho great changes have come over our methods of life since that day, the ministry still offers opportunities for political influence that ought to be cultivated. A recognition of this, he thinks, should again attract some of the best brains of the country into the ministerial profession, now so depleted by the vast increase in rewards and influence of other vocations. Mr. Taft gave utterance to these reflections in a Washington's birthday address at the University of Pennsylvania, outlining the part which each of the important professions has in a government by the people. As reported by the New York *Tribune* he said of the ministry:

"To-day it is not true that that profession attracts the ablest young men, and this, I think, is a distinct loss to our society, for it is of the utmost importance that the profession whose peculiar duty it is to maintain high moral standards and to arouse the best that there is in man, to stir him to higher aspirations, should have the genius and brilliancy with which successfully to carry out this function. Of course, the profession of ministry is supposed to have to do largely with the kingdom of the next world rather than with this, and many people expect to find in the representatives of the profession only an other-worldliness and no thought of this. This is, of course, the narrowest view of the profession. Whatever the next world, we are certainly under the highest obligation to make the best of this, and the ministers should be the chief instruments in making it impossible to separate politics from the lives of the community. There can not be general personal and social business morality and political immorality at the same time. The latter will ultimately debauch the whole community.

"During the Administration of Mr. Roosevelt, and under the influence of certain revelations of business immorality, the conscience of the whole country was shocked and then nerved to the point of demanding that a better order of affairs be introduced. In this movement the ministers of the various churches have recognized the call upon them to assist, and they have been heard the country over in accents much more effective than ever before in half a century. They have not all always been discreet. They have sometimes attempted to make the moral reforms by law wider than practical experience would justify. Indeed, the tendency of some ministers in taking part in politics and seeking governmental reform is to demand too close a realization of their ideals, and an unwillingness to give up the accomplishment of some for decided progress toward others. This is a limitation upon their usefulness.

"In two ways the minister is becoming more closely in touch with politics and governmental affairs. In the first place the modern tendency of government is paternal. Individualism is not dead, but the *laissez-faire* school does not have its earnest and consistently rigid adherents now as it did years ago. We all recognize, I think, or at least most of us do, that there is certain aid, there is certain protection, that the Government is in duty bound, acting for all the people, to extend to a smaller number of the people whose circumstances and condition forbid their looking out for themselves. Thus in the enforcement of health regulations, in the passage of tenement laws, child-labor laws, establishment of orphan asylums and places of refuge for waifs, and in many other ways the work of the minister in home missions brings him in contact with necessity for government action, and he is heard, and is entitled to be heard, upon the policies of the Government in these regards.

"So, too, in the matter of foreign missions. The greatest agency to-day in keeping us advised of the conditions among Oriental races, who, however old their traditions and their civilization, are now tending toward Occidental ideals, is the establishment of foreign missions as the outposts of the advance guard of Christian civilization. These missions have the duty of representing the ideal of Western Christian progress, and through them such progress is to be commended to the races whom, it is hoped, we may induce to accept that same civilization. The leaders of these missionary branches of the churches are now becoming some of our most learned statesmen in respect of our proper Oriental policies, and they are to be reckoned with by the men more immediately charged with the responsibility of initiating and carrying on such policies."

A WORKINGMAN'S WORD TO THE CHURCH

A WOOD-PULP worker in Central New York thinks that the reason the Church does not reach the workingman is because the workingman does not believe the church-member to be sincere. He objects to the church, "not because it is wrong, but because it is cowardly." The workingman, he says, can not see that church-members "are greater or any braver than he is." Furthermore, he sees in members of the church "very little resemblance to Him whom the common people heard so gladly and whose feet the sinners kissed." *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston) quotes these and the following strictures as parts of an address delivered by Mr. Charles W. Wood in the Presbyterian Church in Stillwater, N. Y. The speech was said to have "excited great comment." The speaker assumed to speak in a representative capacity and declared that the workingman, looking at the Church, sees "a lot of Pharisees with broad phylacteries, and absolutely fails to be 'reached.'" We quote further from him:

"How may the Church reach the workingman? Experiments are being made all over the country. The Railroad Young Men's Christian Association is 'feeding the brute' and watching for results. Some churches are going to all manner of extremes in furnishing entertainment for him. Workingmen like to be entertained, and the advocates of this innovation are enthusiastic about the way they are nibbling the bait in some places; but to those who wish the Church to be something more than a house of high-class vaudeville the outlook is discouraging. If the problem were how to entertain the workingman, it would be easy. But the purpose of the Church is to do something more than entertain, and it must be sorry satisfaction to a disciple of Christ to get a crowd together by means of entertainment, who are willing to stomach a sermon in order to see the fun.

"The Church of Christ has tried almost every conceivable way of reaching the workingman excepting one. That one way it could hardly be expected to try, for it was the method that Christ employed. It was a simple method, too simple to penetrate the brains of organized orthodoxy anywhere; it consisted of reaching the sinners by mingling with them and going where the sinners were. Of course it caused criticism when he ate with the publicans and sinners; the Pharisees called him a glutton and a wine-bibber; they said they didn't think much of his associates, and intimated that a man who was anybody wouldn't have much to do with a crowd like that. Jesus didn't stand very high socially. The first three Gospels are full of the criticisms thrown at him by the nabobs of the Church. But somehow he didn't seem to care. 'I am not come,' he said, 'to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance.'

"My dear church-member, if your object in life is to get social recognition, if you are cautiously avoiding the publicans and sinners, if you are smugly satisfied with your own righteousness, if you consider yourself too good to associate with us, it is your right as an American citizen to do so. But please don't come to us with the bluff that you are a follower of Christ; for, even if the bluff works, it will be because we don't know anything about that real Jesus; and you will not reach us."

The speaker is "not sure that the Church *can* reach the workingman." But, he adds sarcastically:

"After its members have tried everything else, wouldn't it be a good scheme to try to be a little like Christ? We have a right to ask, 'What would Jesus do?' I suggest that you don't even try to convert us until you ask yourselves seriously whether you are real followers of Christ or just eminently respectable churchmen. You are ever so good; there's no doubt about that; but are you a follower of Christ?

"These words seem rather severe, but it is time that some one should speak. Here is the Church, composed of profest followers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of Christ, looking at millions of us poor wretched wage-slaves, lost souls who are going to hell as fast as they can; and you wonder why we can't be decent and come to church. What do you actually care about us? We jar your nerves some and you feel that your own lives and property would be safer if we could all become good, orthodox believers, and quit all our dangerous habits; but what do you care about us? If your whole heart and mind became filled with the Christ-love which will enable you to love us in our baseness and our sin as Jesus did, we'll know it. We won't run away from you, and we won't stand off and think up lies about you then."

The journal that quotes this speaker observes editorially that his words are "racy, vigorous, and contain truth that it will do many of us good to read, in spite of its bitter tone." It thinks that "it is well to see ourselves as others see us, and especially for church people to know what representative workingmen think of them and of their churches." Yet this commentator can not help believing that the critic-laborer has failed to see cases where the Church according to his own heart really does exist. It adds:

"We thank him for his criticisms, and assure him that we will look more carefully into our own hearts, as he suggests, to see whether in this matter we are loyal followers of Christ.

"We should also like to intimate that Christ has a message for him as well as for church-members. His messages were for all, and not for a particular class or sect. He says to the workingman, as well as to the prosperous church-member, 'Follow me,' 'Love one another,' 'Judge not, that ye be not judged,' 'Forgive as ye would be forgiven.'

"We will gladly listen to what this workingman or any other man says in regard to our faults, and will try to correct them, but we also ask for mutual toleration and for the love on his part that 'thinketh no evil.'"

OUR ROMAN-CATHOLIC POPULATION

THE official Catholic estimate of their own numerical strength in this country is 14,235,451 souls; the Protestant estimate, as given by Dr. Carroll, puts the number at 12,394,731. The discrepancy which appears every year between the two estimates has caused considerable rather bitter discussion, and it now provokes a long letter from Archbishop Ireland to the London *Times* (February 13). He takes issue with the American correspondent of that journal, who recently called in question the last Roman-Catholic census of the United States published recently by the official Roman-Catholic Directory. The statement of the correspondent, says the Archbishop, "can not well be taken otherwise than as a positive charge of glaring unfairness and dishonesty on the part of the editor of the 'Directory,' and, impliedly, on that of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States, under whose patronage the 'Directory' makes its appearance before the American public." The statements to which this high ecclesiastic objects are these:

"What is called a Roman-Catholic census of the United States, compiled from advance sheets of the official Roman-Catholic Directory, is published to-day. It shows that the number of Roman Catholics in the country is 14,235,451. . . . These figures are impressive, but they ought not to be used for purposes of comparison with those of other denominations, especially in America. Roman-Catholic statisticians in compiling the numerical strength of the Church do not, as those of other religious bodies do, confine their enumeration to actual membership. In the case of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for instance, who number only 830,659 . . . the inclusion of persons affiliated to that body by family ties would double that number as nominal adherents. All such persons are included in the statistics of the Roman-Catholic Church, whether they belong to the organization or not, and the entire population of the so-called Roman-Catholic countries swells the total."

The Archbishop takes up the matter categorically and gives in detail the method by which statistics are secured. Thus:

"I am writing of the United States, and there I know for certain only such persons are included in the Roman-Catholic census as make personal profession of the Catholic faith; and persons merely affiliated to the Church by family ties (if mere family ties may in any manner be said to constitute an affiliation) are not included in the figures given out by the Catholic 'Directory.'

"The figures given out by the 'Directory,' it should at once be remarked, are not of the 'Directory's' own finding. They are those furnished by the Most Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis to the National Bureau of the Census, at Washington, under instructions received from the National Bureau itself.

"In the United States the laws do not authorize the questioning as to the religious belief of the citizen in the taking of the regular census of the population. The Bureau, however, is encouraged to obtain a religious census by such indirect means as may seem practicable and effective. Usually recourse is had to the religious bodies themselves and to such agencies as they severally may recommend. In the case of the Roman-Catholic Church it was agreed between Mr. S. N. D. North, director of the National Bureau, and the body of the Archbishops, that the Metropolitan of St. Louis should have the matter in hand, and by putting himself into communication with every bishop and every parish priest obtain for the Bureau an exact estimate of the Roman-Catholic population, so far as this was possible, upon such basis and through such calculations as Mr. North himself should have previously approved.

"The basis adopted was this:

"'Those shall be reckoned as Catholics who, baptized in the Church, whether in their infancy or in their later years, still profess to be Catholics—not having since their baptism withdrawn from the Church, either by open act of apostasy or by conduct impliedly tantamount to a renunciation of the Catholic faith—mere infrequency, however, in attendance at mass or at the sacraments not constituting such renunciation.'

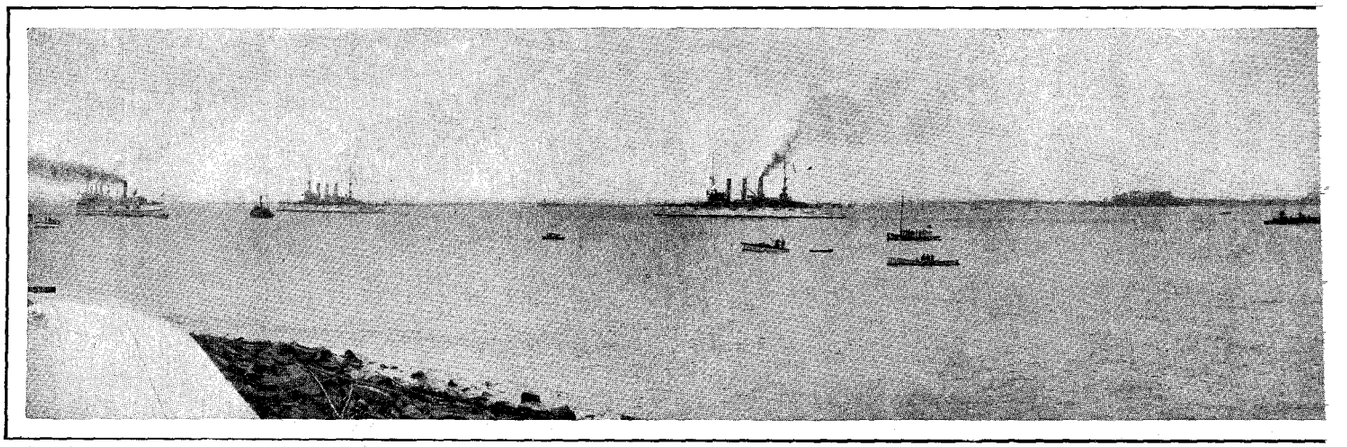
"In other words, those and those only were to be enumerated as Catholics who, baptized in the Church, continue to make personal profession of the Catholic faith. These were the instructions formally and plainly written to the several bishops and parish priests; these the instructions to which bishops and parish priests gave obedience in their enumerations of the Catholic population within their respective dioceses and parishes.

"How very different all this is from the statement of your correspondent that the Roman-Catholic statisticians include in their enumerations all persons having no other affiliation with the Church than such as family ties may give them! Actual initiation into the Church by baptism and subsequent personal profession of the Catholic faith alone constitute membership in the Catholic Church, and only such persons as come under those conditions are comprized in the figures of the recent Roman-Catholic census. Never could it have entered into the mind of a Catholic acquainted with his Catechism to imagine that a mere vicarious profession of faith through the agency of friends or relatives constitutes a Catholic; never did it enter into the minds of bishops or priests contributing to the Roman-Catholic census to mark down as a Catholic one who could claim only such vicarious affiliation."

In a short time, asserts the archbishop, the National Census Bureau will publish as its own the figures now given out by the "Directory"—14,235,451 Catholics in the United States. But these figures the Archbishop of St. Paul personally thinks too low. He adds:

"To represent fully the reality, I believe they should not be under sixteen or even seventeen millions. Three or four dioceses, among which is found one of the most populous dioceses in the country, sent no report to the Metropolitan of St. Louis, so that he was obliged to credit them with only the figures printed in older numbers of the 'Directory.' In the reports of some other dioceses no adequate allowance, it seems to me, was made for the masses of newly arrived immigrants, especially those of Oriental rites. Throughout, too, I could read vestiges of older habits of some parish priests to claim as Catholics only those who are pewholders or regular contributors to Church funds. But let the figures stand, such as they have gone to the National Bureau of the Census; and let us say that, adding to those figures the number of Catholics in our newly acquired dependencies, we find to-day under the Stars and Stripes as the very *minimum* a Catholic population of 22,474,440—a figure most gratifying to the Catholics of the United States and most hopeful for the future of the Catholic Church in our well-beloved country."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Copyrighted, 1909, by The Pictorial News Company, New York.

THE RETURNING FLEE

See article on page 366. The ships are in the following order: *Connecticut* (behind the passenger-steamer), *Kansas*, *Minnesot*

DEALING WITH BAD MINISTERS

WHILE it is not a pleasant subject to treat, the Chicago *Standard* (Presbyterian) thinks it is time somebody spoke a few plain words on the treatment of immoral clergymen. Where there is not actual denial of the existence of ministerial immorality, it declares, there is too frequent a tendency to hush up the facts, and conceal them from the public. "Many a church has granted a letter to a pastor whose immorality was beyond question, rather than suffer from the inevitable consequences of trying him and excluding him from its fellowship." The theory upon which some Christian people seem to proceed is stated thus: "Don't kill a mad dog, but get him over into the next township. No matter how many people he bites, so long as they are not our people." *The Standard*, with considerable warmth of feeling, deals with this sort of evasion of plain Christian duty in these rather vigorous words:

"It is high time to stop such foolishness and deal with this problem in a sensible manner. It is time that upright ministers and reasonable churches took steps to protect the cause of Christ from the injury being wrought by bad ministers. It may be impossible to prevent lapses, but it ought to be quite possible to keep those who have lapsed from resuming ministerial functions in some other field. It has even been suggested that there ought to be a minsterial 'black list,' upon which should be placed the name of every minister who is known to have committed immoral acts. Let such list be kept by the State superintendent of missions, and let every church consult that list before engaging a pastor with whose record they are not familiar. This is specially desirable for churches that are comparatively small and weak, for these are the ones that are usually victimized by unworthy pastors. By interchange of lists it would be possible to keep the record of men who, too often, are now permitted to prey unmolested on the weak and unsuspicious churches.

"Is there need for taking measures for such protection? A little church in one of our Northern States called a man glib of speech and attractive in manner, of whom it knew little or nothing. Within a month he had begun to show his unworthiness, and investigation revealed the fact that he had been guilty of immorality while pastor in a neighboring State and had been deposed from the ministry. He was finally ousted, but not until the church was almost destroyed. It may be said that the church should have been more careful; should have looked up the man's record before calling him. Undoubtedly. But to whom were its members to turn for information? If the State superintendent had been in possession of such a list as that of which we speak, and this fact were generally known, it would have been a simple matter for the church authorities to consult this official for their protection. Why not have the denominational papers publish such lists? Because they have hard enough work to pay expenses without being subjected to libel suits. Give the denominational papers the support that they should have and then they may be in a position to help protect the denomination from bad men, even at the risk of expensive litigation. They certainly can not do it under present conditions."

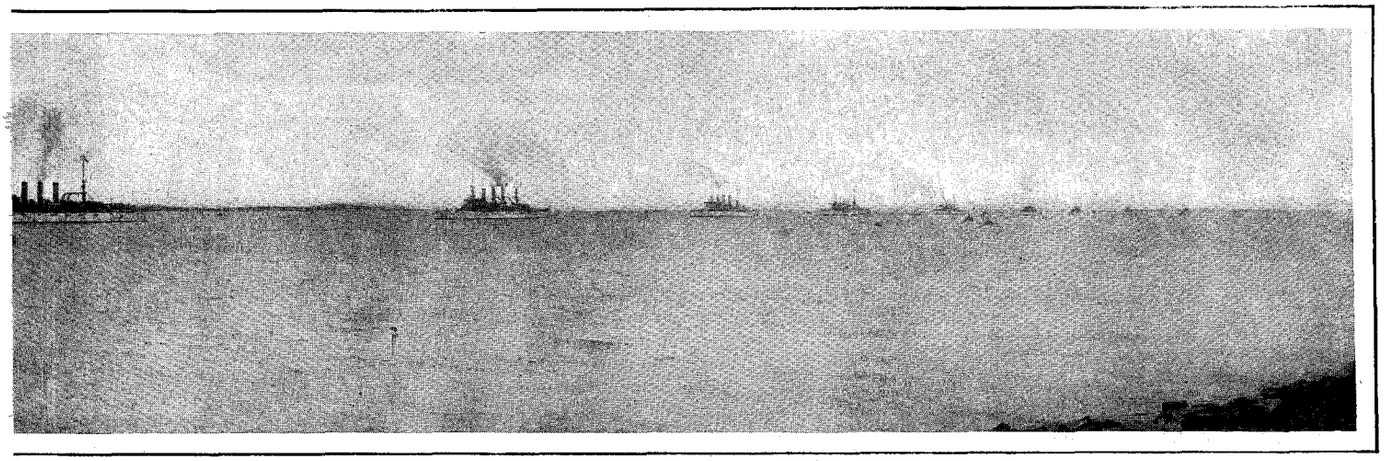
If the guilty minister repents, he may be forgiven, the writer admits, but he should not be turned loose to ruin other churches. The writer analyzes a case where the repentance of a minister was open to question, and a more severe judgment would have doubtless saved further trouble.

"In a recent case of flagrant ministerial immorality, as reported by the daily papers, certain members of the church pleaded that the pastor should be permitted to retain his pastorate because he was penitent, and we are taught by Jesus to forgive. In this case it is to be noted that the penitence followed discovery. The conscience that had been asleep for some years suddenly awakened when the immorality became known. In such a case the genuineness of the repentance is questionable. But, assuming that there is no reason to doubt the reality of the man's penitence, what then? Shall he be allowed to continue in the pastoral office? Under no consideration. Ministerial immorality absolutely and forever disqualifies the sinning man from the discharge of ministerial functions.

"This is no snap judgment thrown out on impulse, but a conclusion reached after many years of observation and no little careful pondering of the matter. Will it not work hardship to some men whose contrition for their sin is real and profound? Most assuredly. That, however, is not the only or the chief thing to be considered. It is better that one man should suffer than that the interests of the kingdom of God should be injured. What is best for the cause of Christ? When a man who is standing before his fellow men as a special ambassador for Jesus Christ falls into immorality, however he may sorrow over his transgression, he can not undo the harm that he has done or reestablish himself in the confidence of the community as a whole. The knowledge that he has once posed as a representative of all that is pure, while guilty of impurity, will breed suspicion in the minds of those who look on. If he is desirous of serving God, let that service be in a position where he seeks no leadership.

"It is time to have done with maudlin sentimentality on this subject. The churches of Jesus Christ owe it to themselves and to their Lord to use their utmost effort to put out of the ministry and to keep out every immoral man. If a minister has such contrition as he ought to feel he will not seek to continue in the sacred office upon which he has brought disgrace. The Church is the last institution that can afford to rest under the suspicion of covering up the derelictions of its leaders. 'Turn the rascals out' is a good motto for the Church as well as for the municipality. The community which has reason to feel that the Church is trying to cover up the uncleanness of a minister of the gospel will not be profoundly moved toward the kingdom of God by any appeal which may be made. No church will suffer as much from the notoriety involved in the trial and deposition of an unworthy pastor as it will from the conviction on the part of the community that it is striving to hide moral uncleanness."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



RING HAMPTON ROADS.

Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio, Virginia, Wisconsin, Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky.

LETTERS AND ART

AN ART THAT NEEDS CRITICISM

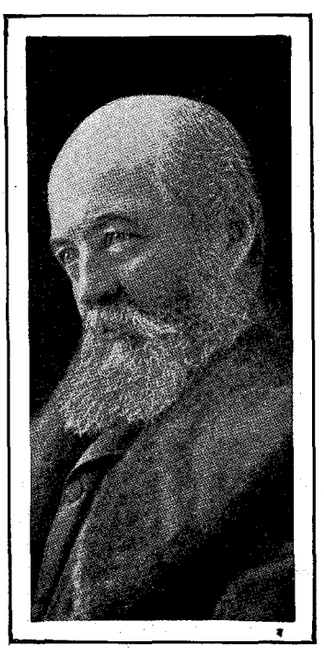
LANDSCAPE architecture is about the only field of art that is lacking in art criticism. This art is now well established in America, says Prof. F. A. Waugh, of Amherst College, but the absence of adequate criticism "presents unquestionably the greatest handicap under which the art labors." A progressive literature without constant criticism is an impossibility, he asserts in a lecture delivered before the Horticultural Society of Boston and reported in the Boston *Transcript*, but landscape gardeners seem to resent criticism of themselves and refuse to pass judgment on the works of their fellow artists. He says:

"It seems to be considered a crime to say that Mr. Brown's design for the public park is good, and Mr. White's design for the college campus inadequate. Indeed, some of these good men appear to feel that it is unprofessional and ungentlemanly to think about such things."

Upon such an attitude Professor Waugh remarks:

"Let us understand now and evermore, that this attitude is wrong and harmful. The right way is to welcome and assist criticism. Well-informed, intelligent criticism will clear the air, will set a standard of taste, will foster a wider and better appreciation of our gracious art, will tend to the improvement of technic, will set higher ideals before our professional workers, and in a thousand ways will help both the makers and the enjoyers of landscape pictures."

Andrew Jackson Downing is mentioned as "by all odds the first American landscape gardener." Judging by "the number and character of his disciples, his name is the most illustrious in the entire history of American agriculture, horticulture, or gardening." He aimed at the "natural" style, in which respect he was followed by Frederick Law Olmsted, the leading designer of the period following the Civil War. In 1857 Olmsted and Calvert Vaux designed the plans for Central Park, in New York; later he devised the "parking system" of the streets of the city of Washington. Others of his works are the Riverside and Morningside parks, New York, Prospect and Washington parks in Brooklyn, Washington and Jackson parks in Chicago; the World's Fair Grounds of Chicago, especially Wooded Island and the Lagoon, Mount Royal Park, Montreal, and Biltmore, N. C. Professor Waugh writes of him:



FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED,

Whose work in landscape architecture is held to excel that of any other American.

"In any consideration of Olmsted's work careful attention should be given to his written reports. Among these should be specially mentioned his report on Franklin Park and his 'Considerations of the Justifying Value of a Public Park.' He revitalized the natural style. To-day, at least in America, the natural style and the Olmstedian style are synonymous, while the works of all his predecessors would be rated artificial.

"Olmsted introduced a new appreciation of natural scenery. He first taught us to admire nature in her own dress. Downing was of course a lover of natural landscape, but this element of his character was not brought strongly forward in his landscape gardening.

"Adaptation to site and surroundings was the key-note of Olmsted's work, and this also amounted to a new discovery in landscape art. He discovered the native flora. Gardeners everywhere were planting Japanese magnolias, purple beeches, and Camperdown elms. Olmsted turned boldly, and not without violent opposition, to the commonest roadside shrubs. He adopted the outcast weeds. With the richest indigenous flora of any country in the world, we were still planting the species and varieties of European nurseries. We may remark further that this use of the native flora was the one Olmstedian principle most quickly acclaimed and adopted by others.

"The native plants were used in large quantities. Common dogwood and viburnums were put in by carloads. For the first time in the history of landscape art, plants were adequately massed. This principle was not carried to extreme, however; and in fact it has not yet received the development which it merits. Indigenous plants were given their natural environment. Much attention was given to the development of this principle, especially by some of the followers of Olmsted.

"His roads were peculiar and characteristic—and peculiarly and characteristically successful. A considerable part of their success is due to their adaptation to the contour of the land. He appears to have been the first conspicuously to adopt the principle of rhythm in natural landscape composition, tho any artist composing freely and with a proper feeling for his work will inevitably follow this method more or less. This method can not be formulated in a sentence, but every artist at least will understand what it signifies."

Some considerations upon the present condition of the art in this country are furnished by the Professor. He observes:

"Landscape-gardening now enjoys unprecedented opportunities in America. These opportunities come both through the presence here of many excessively wealthy patrons of the art and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

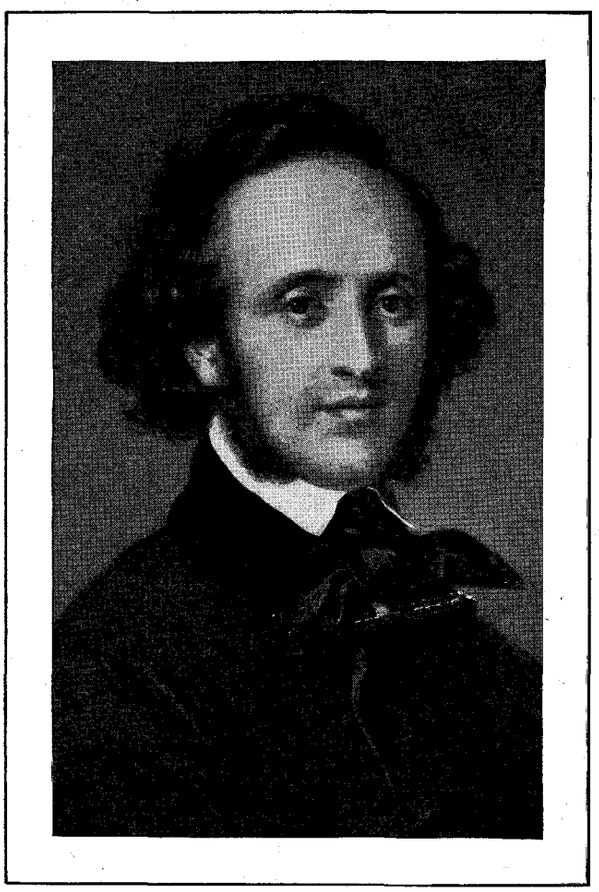
through the democratic patronage of municipalities and public institutions.

"The old controversies over styles have been hushed, and instead of them we now enjoy a remarkably catholic taste and eclecticism of treatment. We have all grades of the natural style, every shade of adaptation of the Italian style, examples of the Japanese style, and hundreds of excellent works which meet the requirements put upon them frankly and adequately without reference to any set 'style.' This breaking away from set and conventional styles indicates that American landscape-gardening has now taken root in its own soil. The services of the profession have passed largely from private into public fields. The leading problems now are not private estates of gentlemen, but municipal parks, play-grounds, and city-planning. So broad a field of benevolent humanitarianism was never before opened to any part.

"My own judgment is that American landscape architecture, as it comes more and more to its proper estate, will be influenced more and more by the native landscape. It will conform itself in a larger and more fundamental way to the topography and the scenery of the Continent. American landscape architecture will some day utilize the boundless resources of natural scenery. Niagara Falls must some day be the center of a public park."

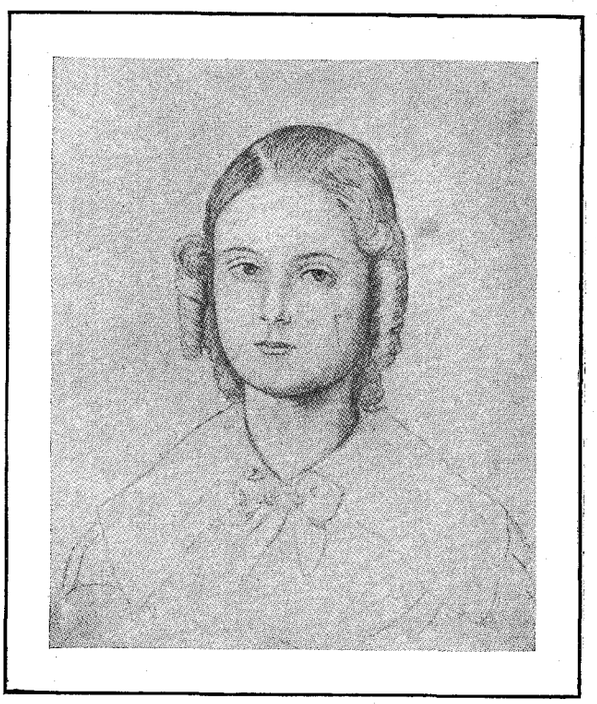
DISPUTING MENDELSSOHN'S POSITION

THE centenary of a modern artist's birth usually finds him "placed" in the niche where posterity is apt to keep him; but there seems still some hesitation in regard to Mendelssohn. There was none regarding Beethoven in 1870, says Mr. Ernest Newman, a prominent English music critic; and there is likely to be none in respect to the precise significance of Liszt and Wagner in 1911 and 1913. Bach, Glück, and Mozart all took naturally their proper places; but February 3, 1909, the centenary of Mendelssohn's birth, we read, "finds the great majority of musicians and the general public still in conflict upon the question of his final worth." The man in the street, it is said, still vaguely classes him with the great masters such as Bach, Beethoven, and Mozart; but to the musician he has become "the symbol of all that is amiably weak." This is due, Mr. Newman thinks, at least in part, to the work of his followers, who, rather than Mendelssohn, are to be blamed for "the dead weight of entrenched tradition against which our more original composers have had to struggle." The onslaughts that Mendelssohn suffers at the hands of musicians are compared by this writer to the act of that "ingenious French gentleman who fired at Dreyfus the other day," pleading that "he had no feeling at all against Dreyfus, but simply wanted to register his public protest against Dreyfusism." Yet in almost every department of music, Mr. Newman asserts, in *The Contemporary Review* (February), Mendelssohn "has been out-distanced not merely by later composers, but by his two great contemporaries." He is writing of concert programs in England, but as the same performers visit us as appear there, the estimate will not unlikely fit the case in American concerts. We read:



FELIX MENDELSSOHN-BARTHOLDY.

The exaggerated esteem in which he is held by the man in the street, says Ernest Newman, has had the inevitable effect of making most modern musicians rank him a little lower than he deserves.



CECILE CHARLOTTE SOPHIE MENDELSSOHN, BORN JEANRENAUD,

Daughter of a French clergyman in Frankfort, whom Mendelssohn married in 1827.

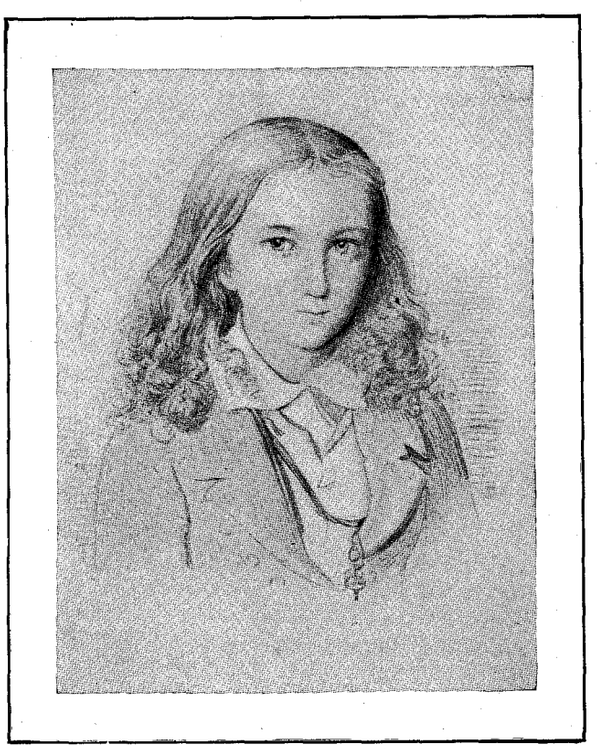
"His pianoforte music now looks very feeble and bloodless by the side of that of Schumann and Chopin. His chamber music has little or nothing of the vitality of some of Schumann's, whose songs, again, have now swept Mendelssohn's completely off the board. Two of his symphonies and four or five of his overtures still keep their place; but, excellent as they are in their own line, they are rather overshadowed now by Schumann's deeper and more human work. Mendelssohn's piano concertos have dropt out of the repertoire of almost every pianist, tho the G minor is occasionally played by young ladies, who like it for the easy opportunities of display it affords; Schumann's piano concerto remains as vital as ever. Where Mendelssohn still commands a hearing is with his violin concerto and his sacred choral works—neither of which Chopin or Schumann attempted. Wherever his contemporaries have come into competition with him he has been worsted. He was a far more expert craftsman than either Schumann or Chopin; but his easy mastery of the technic of his art has not been able to atone for the too frequent superficiality of what he has to say. The present centenary will show pretty conclusively the parlous state of the bulk of his music. The celebrations take, in almost every case, the shape of a performance of 'Elijah.' Think of the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Bach, or Beethoven, or Strauss, or Wagner festivals we could give; there is material enough for a couple of weeks of music-making. Then think how limited our choice is with regard to Mendelssohn. 'St. Paul' is now so old and thin that it can hardly stand up for a complete evening. The violin concerto, the 'Scotch' and 'Italian' symphonies, and some half-a-dozen of the overtures we can always hear with pleasure, but not too close together; their limited range of feeling and the sameness of their idiom would pall upon us if we were compelled to have a whole evening of them. The piano music, the chamber-music, and the songs would prove even more monotonous; a Mendelssohn piano recital or *Lieder* evening, indeed, would be an impossibility. The bulk of the work for solos, chorus, and orchestra—the 'Loreley,' 'The First Walpurgis Night,' the 'Lauda Sion,' the 'Antigone' music, the music of 'Œdipus' and to 'Athalia,' the 'Christus,' and others—are dead beyond resuscitation. There remain only 'Elijah' and one or two of the Psalms; and as the English public knows nothing of the latter, it is 'Elijah' that has to bear the whole brunt of the majority of the centenary celebrations."

Von Bülow, it is recalled, once declared that Mendelssohn "began as a genius and ended as a talent." Mr. Newman thinks he "came to maturity too soon; hence the small amount of development his music shows from first to last, and the tendency to premature exhaustion." By the time he was fourteen, "with a precocity unusual even in his race," the Hebrew, he had become almost a man. He learned everything easily and his parents overworked him. Death, hastened by the excessive strain of work voluntarily imposed upon himself, came at the age of thirty-four. Tho prolific of works, his range of musical ideas is extremely limited, as the writer shows:

"Almost the whole of Mendelssohn is summed up in two typical works, one at the beginning and the other at the end of his career—the overture to the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' (1826), and 'Elijah' (1846). His range was a limited one, and these two works pretty well cover it all; almost everything that is good in his other instrumental works has something of the spirit of the overture in it; while 'Elijah' is his supreme effort to express definite human emotions in his art. In his instrumental work as a whole the note of humanity is lacking; the work is often very beautiful, but its beauty is either of sub-human or non-human things—as in the overtures to the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' the 'Hebrides,' 'Melusina,' and 'A Calm Sea,' and in many piano or chamber-music



From "Illustrirte Zeitung," Berlin.
MENDELSSOHN IN HIS THIRTEENTH YEAR.

From "Illustrirte Zeitung," Berlin.
MENDELSSOHN AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-THREE.

movements—or of human nature in the naive gladness of physical motion—as in the Italian and Scotch symphonies—rather than in the throes of thought or feeling. In his vocal works he necessarily had to aim at expressing vital and varied human emotion; and his work in this line is mostly a long record of failures or half-successes until we come to 'Elijah'—complete successes in the case of one or two of his settings of the Psalms, partial successes in cases like 'St. Paul,' and more or less complete failures in the songs, his two operas, and works such as 'The First Walpurgis Night,' 'Antigone,' 'Christus,' and others."

The London *Times*, expressing itself editorially, thinks, on the other hand, that Mendelssohn's music "is still really popular in spite of all that advanced critics have said against him." It says further:

"The violin concerto, the 'Ruy Blas' and Hebrides overtures, and the Scotch Symphony are still enjoyed, altho some may enjoy them with a guilty sense that they are wronging their own higher artistic natures in the process. But there are many who would enjoy works of art more, and, therefore, would understand art better, if they were less morbidly anxious about their own esthetic consciences, and if their virtue in such matters were less 'fugitive and cloistered.'

"It is curious how people who lead quite ordinary, humdrum lives themselves get the notion that in art, and especially in music, they can put up with nothing that is not an expression of the most profound and elemental passions. Such passions would probably shock or frighten them very much in real life; but when they get into the concert-room they profess to be infallible and remorseless judges of artistic sincerity, and they find it in no composer who does not make a pageant of his bleeding heart or wrestle with the deepest problems of life. By this assumed austerity of taste they deprive themselves of a great deal of innocent pleasure which simpler people enjoy. For music, tho it can never be both good and prosaic like some literature, can be less serious and less passionate than Beethoven's Choral Symphony without losing all merit.

"There could not be a Defoe in music; but there could be and there have been composers whom we can compare with poets like Tennyson and whom we can enjoy in the same way. Mendelssohn is one of these; and like Tennyson he has become, through his very merits, an object of suspicion to those who are so distrustful of their own taste that they are afraid to enjoy at all what they can enjoy easily."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ANTIQUES WHILE YOU WAIT

CREDULITY and the desire to attain the unattainable account for the immense trade in spurious "antiques." Millionaires who are consumed with both these qualities are more to blame than forgers who minister to them, says Miss Helen Zimmern, who gives some interesting instances of deceived and saddened plutocrats in an article in *The National Review* (London, February). The trade is not confined to America; this writer refers to recent volumes on the subject, such as Mr. Robert Munro's "fat volume" on "prehistoric falsifications," and a work by Mr. Paul Eudel, who "has collected instances of every species of fraud in his book 'La Truquage.'" A musician hardly imagines "that he can run a railroad, a railroad magnate that he can direct an orchestra, a brewer that he can conduct a legal case, a lawyer that he can manage a vineyard," Miss Zimmern observes, "yet where art is concerned all are connoisseurs, every man is ready to pass a verdict." "I would rather trust my own judgment about pictures than that of any expert," the author says she "heard a man say who, till he made his pile, had never lifted his head from his account-book and whose acquaintance with art was limited to the oleographs and colored advertisements of his Western wilds." The author "feels almost inclined to say" that "such a person deserves to be taken in."

The trade is "as old as the Pyramids, literally, not metaphorically," declares Miss Zimmern, and goes on to prove it:

"It is well known that most of the scarabs and Egyptian souvenirs sold at Cairo and Alexandria are made in Birmingham and Italy, where an enormous trade is done in false Egyptian antiquities, which are buried, and by chemical means made to look older than the old. And so skilfully are they executed that not only the tenderfoot is taken in, but Egyptian antiques of this class are found in nearly all museums, especially those of recent formation, for to the art-collector who has arrived upon the scene too late can be addrest Jove's remark to the poet in Schiller's poem, '*Wo warst Du denn als ich die Welt vertheilte?*' But all this again, I repeat, is not new. In unwrapping mummies, never disturbed since dim distant ages, there have dropt out from among the winding-sheets scores of false scarabs apparently of Greek make, from which it is gathered that already then, probably for economy's sake (there is no new emotion under the sun), such emblems were manufactured wholesale and flooded the Egyptian markets. And in more comparatively modern times even the divine Michelangelo resorted to this device, for in his day as in ours, only the old was esteemed and highly paid. Wherefore, when, as a mere youth, he carved his child Hercules, he discolored, chipped, and buried it by the advice of a dealer, and thus turned it into an antique. When unearthed the statue was exhibited as a recently excavated treasure. Cardinal Riario bought it as such. When the fraud was discovered Cesare Borgia, the acute, thought to do a little deal of his own. He rebought it of Michelangelo, on whose hands it was returned, and when the sculptor's fame had grown as Cesare foresaw, he resold it to the Duke of Urbino, from whose collection, after many vicissitudes, it wandered to Turin."

The writer, who lives in Italy, tells us of one of the "ablest makers of Renaissance pictures" in whom lived "a Renaissance soul." "By atavism his fingers turned out pictures *à la* Lippi, Botticelli, Mantegna," which he sold for trifling sums to interested amateurs, little dreaming to what uses they would be put. Many of his pictures now hang as genuine in public galleries, even in Italy; and America, we are told, is "full of such pictures." In turning to a later epoch it is probably not necessary to tell us that "America is crowded with Corots, Courbets, Troyons, Rousseaus, Diaz, and others of the epoch," since the "Barbizon school seems particularly to have lent itself to counterfeiting." The writer casts a glance over some other fields:

"Drawings, professedly by Dutch and Italian old masters, are so common that the nicest discrimination is required. In the late eighteenth century there existed in Bologna a school of counterfeiters that turned out masterpieces on these lines, prepared with a view to the English Lord Johns doing the Grand Tour, designs that to this day fill many a portfolio in English homes or have passed into foreign hands under the auctioneer's hammer. A superior knowledge of paper grains and water-marks makes detection easier nowadays; still the prices paid are at times high enough to encourage the counterfeiter to make papers like that used in the artist's day, and further diligent search among old account-books and diaries often reveal blank pages of the date required. An extra dip of coffee, a burning of the edges to give a worn look, is all that is required, and a skilful operator then draws upon it, in the style required, a silver-point or a red- or black-chalk design, often one that might be a first sketch of some famous picture by the master whose dead soul he is thus wronging. The whole is then generally expensively and exquisitely mounted on cardboard in the manner beloved of collectors, and goes forth on its errand of deception. . . . . .

"Autograph-hunters should above all beware how they acquire signatures or letters. Of course every one does not fall in so easily as M. Michel Chasles, the celebrated geometer, whose case, brought into court, remains famous. He bought a collection of some 27,000 autographs, including letters from Jesus Christ, Cleopatra, Alexander the Great, Lazarus, Mary Magdalene, Pilate, Judas, Alcibiades, for which he paid a goodly sum. The court let the counterfeiter down gently with a £20 fine and two years' imprisonment, it being pleaded by his lawyer that upon M. Chasles' gullibility the greater burden of blame must rest. . . . . .

"As for black-letter books, Elzevirs, Aldines, etc., they are faked by the ton. A facsimile paper is made, the text photographed upon blocks and stereotyped, and the large red-and-black letters inserted after. Some *editions princeps* of the classics are distinguished by certain head- and tail-pieces of great charm. Their presence or absence used to date and authenticate a book. But this was in prescientific days. The missing pieces are now slid on to more recent and less costly editions. A bibliographic expert relates how infinite are the traps set for his ilk. Thus, tho in buying old books he looks at them page by page, for often a page is missing and a false one inserted, or a book is made up of three, four, or five copies of the same work, but of different dates, yet even so one may walk into a trap. Once when examining a MS. he only discovered a false page by the mere chance that he noted that it was not worm-eaten, while the rest of the pages had been traversed straight through by one of these little bibliophiles. The forger had overlooked the fact that a worm eats his way from cover to cover. For the rest every detail was perfect. Literary forgeries dealing with the alterations and substitutions of texts need a work to themselves."

THE "AMATEUR SPIRIT" IN IK MARVEL—The careers of C. E. Norton and Donald G. Mitchell prove that "it is perfectly practicable for an American, given 'the amateur spirit' in himself, and possibly some modicum of private means, to lead a retired and gracious and beneficent life." This statement is made by an anonymous writer in the department called "The Point of View" in the March *Scribner's*, and he makes it in face of the fact that "to the foreigner in general and the Englishman in particular the notion of a retired or retiring American is an anomaly which he refuses to entertain." Of Mitchell we read:

"One rejoices to see, in the obituaries of 'Ik Marvel', that this capability is noted with admiration and even with envy. The case is more compelling than that of Professor Norton, because of his senior's and survivor's early and unquestioned literary successes. Professor Norton never made such successes. It might be said with plausibility that his retiracy was as much enforced as spontaneous. Indeed, that might be said of Mr. Mitchell, too, tho the enforcement in his case came from a valetudinary condition. Certainly not from failure of any literary aspirations which he may have entertained. Perhaps nothing else ever seized and held the attention of so many of the candid youth of America as 'Dream Life' and the 'Reveries of a Bachelor.' At any rate, the seizure and the holding were quite unmistakably attested. If it were really weak health alone that induced the winner of these successes to abdicate his victorious position instead of trying to repeat them, then one might find in the abdication an abundant consolation even for a valetudinary condition. To turn from failure to 'do chores' and solace one's leisure with the Georgics and Columella is one thing; to turn from signal success to the same vocations and avocations is quite another, and immensely more exemplary."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Baker, Ray Stannard. New Ideals in Healing. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 105. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 85 cents net.

Benson, E. F. The Climber. Pp. 346. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.40.

Mr. Benson's book is a study in selfishness. One Lucia Grimson, poor, discontented, but ambitious, schemes deliberately to "grab" the things in life that she considers worth while. Her wants are insatiable. To quote her own extravagant language, "I want the Pleiades to wear in my hair; I want to wear the moon as a pendant round my neck; I want Saturn and Jupiter to shine in my girdle; I want Venus." By ingenious deception, a titled husband, wealth, and social standing are secured, but these are not enough. Finally, the dangerous experiment of winning the affections of her friend's husband is tried, and this marks the beginning of the end.

The theme is not a pleasant one. The book contains few lovable or interesting characters with the exception, possibly, of the ridiculous but whole-souled Aunt Cathie with the queer dress and manners of a dim past. Even the goodness of the wronged wife is of the milk-and-water variety and calls forth little admiration.

The end of the story finds several lives wrecked and Lucia back in the small world with its round of monotonous duties from which she had struggled so frantically to escape. The outlook is hopeless for all, and it is with a sense of dreariness that the reader closes the book with the question in his mind if the society life of to-day is really as bad as it is painted.

Bryant, Marguerite. Christopher Hibbault, Roadmaker. 12mo, pp. 382. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Carrington, Hereward. The Coming Science. 12mo, pp. 393 Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50 net.

Carus, Paul. The Bride of Christ—A Study in Christian Legend Lore. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 111. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

Children's Longfellow. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 334. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

Clay, John Cecil, and **Herford,** Oliver, Compiled for D. Cupid by. Cupid's Almanac and Guide to Hearticulture for This Year and Next. Illustrated. 8vo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 90 cents net.

Cole, William Morse. Accounts—Their Construction and Interpretation for Business Men and Students of Affairs. 8vo, pp. vi-345. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

Cradle of the Rose, The. By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." With colored illustrations. Pp. 320. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

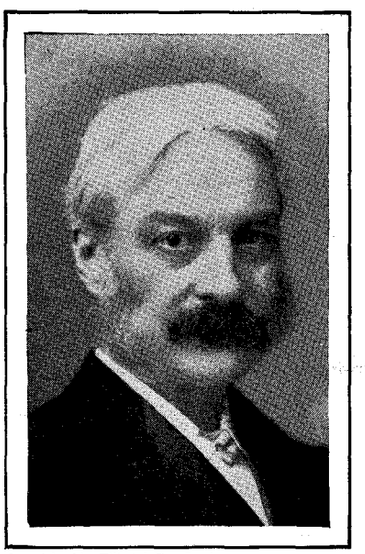
Seldom does a novel present a more pleasing combination of attractive binding and inviting title than the above. The character of the story, however, somewhat belies its smooth-sounding name, dealing as it does with the political disturbances of modern France. It concerns the attempt of certain nobles of Brittany to restore the civil and religious rights of their country. The wife of an English ambassador, but a Breton by birth, is the heart and spirit of the enterprise. The Castle de Rozkavel (The Cradle of the Rose) was formerly her home and figures largely in the narrative. Lady Clanvowe's chief help is derived from a manly young naval officer, recently retired for patriotic reasons. Given a beautiful and magnetic woman and a handsome young lieutenant, thrown constantly into each other's company and bound together by mutual hopes and fears, and complications are sure to arise. These are disposed of artistically, but it is feared not quite to everybody's satisfaction. It is a lost cause in more senses than one. The characteristics and traditions of the fisherfolk of Brittany are treated understandingly. The water-color drawings are an interesting feature.

D'Albe, E. E. Fournier. New Light on Immortality. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xvii-334. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75 net.

Davies, Randall, and **Hunt,** Cecil, Selected and Arranged by. Stories of the English Artists from Vandyck to Turner, 1600-1851. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 288. New York: Duffield & Co. $3.

Davis, M. E. M. The Moons of Balbanca. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 180. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.

Deeping, Warwick. Mad Barbara. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 372. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.



Copyrighted by Elliott & Fry, London.

ANDREW LANG,

Whose "The Maid of France" is reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

Dixon, Clarissa. Janet and Her Dear Phebe. 16mo, pp. 218. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1 postpaid.

Dudeney, Mrs. Henry. Rachel Lorian. 12mo, pp. 346. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50.

Duffy, Richard. An Adventure in Exile. A Sentimental Comedy. 12mo, pp. 359. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. $1.50.

Durley, Ella Hamilton. My Soldier Lady. 12mo, pp. 228. Boston: C. M. Clark Publishing Co. $1.25.

The fact that this novel reached a second edition within thirty days proves its acceptability with novel-readers. It consists of a series of letters written by a lady and conveying "big, satisfying slices of Kentucky life" to a friend who has gone to Japan. Clever, bright, and interesting as it is, no one can fail to be refreshed by its sprightliness and clever description of life in the South. Of course the all-necessary love-motif is interwoven with a graceful lightness of touch which is charming. In a sense these letters may be taken as the other half of the correspondence which makes up "The Lady of the Decoration," a highly successful book by another author published about two years ago.

Flexner, Abraham. The American College. A Criticism. 16mo. New York: The Century Co. $1 net.

This book attempts to discover and point out the weaknesses of the present college system, or, rather, lack of system. The writer believes that the American college, under present arrangements, is seriously defective in both spirit and method. College graduates are largely superficial and immature, their education having been deficient in concentration, seriousness, and thoroughness. Indeed, Mr. Flexner declares that a college degree is won on so limited an amount of proficiency that in a business office it would cost the young man his position. The elective system is chaotic, it impoverishes by premature specialism and wastes energy by aimless distribution. Such is the indictment, and it is made in very severe language. The college is lower in its standards, even, than the commercial world to whom it is alleged to have yielded.

Mr. Flexner is by no means pleading for a return to the old classical curriculum. The plea is not for the abandonment, but for the completion, of modern tendencies. It is maintained that the heart of the university ought to be the college. Mr. Flexner traces the difficulty back to the relation, or the want of proper relation, between the college and the secondary school. The initial blunder of the college is that it unknowingly "snubs" elementary education. The present elective system needs to be worked back into the secondary schools. The latter are still on the old classical basis which the college has forsworn. Indeed, "when Latin ceased to be compulsory in the college, its days in secondary education were numbered." At present, the secondary school is largely a "cramming-machine." The college, therefore, defeats itself in advance through its narrowly intellectualistic admission machinery. The freshman passes out from a very irksome drill into a sudden freedom of choice for which he has had no preparation.

This book is a real contribution to the subject. Mr. Flexner is iconoclastic, and yet at the same time constructive, and his book will find a response in the minds of many who have given careful thought to the situation.

Foley, D.D., George Cadwalader. Anselm's Theory of The Atonement. The Bohlen Lectures, 1908. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Hastings, James, assisted by John A. Selbie and other scholars as editors. Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics. Vol. I. A—Art, pp. xxii-903. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1908. Cloth, $7 net. Half morocco, $9.

The increasing stress of modern life, demanding the most concentrated employment of time possible and leading to intense specialization in all departments of knowledge, has created a demand for specialized works of reference in the present century of which the past was not even prophetic. This is evinced by the many great works of this sort either recently completed (like the two great dictionaries of the Bible) or at present in the making (the Catholic Cyclopedia and the New Schaff-Herzog). And there is room and need for all. The results of modern education are so wide and so deep that a specialized field can hardly be so limited as not to require its own chief work of reference.

The work under discussion is an excellent illustration of this last fact, and shows

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

also how rapidly knowledge develops. For, altho "Religion and Ethics" are included in its title, examination of the first volume shows the particular interest to be comparative religion, a department which as a distinct discipline is hardly half a century old. It is important to note that the new work is not a Bible dictionary, nor a dictionary of theology. It is both larger and narrower than either of these. It evidently aims to take in not only all religions, but all sects of all religions. Yet in this broad field, even with the great bulk to which it is proposed to extend its pages, it is clear that development and history of specifically Christian doctrines may not be expected. The intended scope of the work is illustrated when it is seen that ten volumes are projected, that the first volume contains 888 closely printed royal-octavo pages of text, and that if the entire work is continued on the scale of Volume I. not less than fourteen volumes will be needed. Successive volumes are to be issued at intervals of about a year. So much for the work in general.

In Volume I. the array of contributors is monumental. While the largest amount of the material is from English and American sources—the writers being the most eminent in their departments, French, Dutch, German, Austrian, Hindu, Parsee, and other scholarship is richly represented. The book is so far international. And the qualifications of the contributors are what one would expect under the selection of the two editors. The extent to which specialization is carried out may be judged when it is noted that the article "Altar" is in fifteen sections contributed by eleven authors, all distinguished in their respective branches. The latest views and known facts may be confidently expected with such a staff of contributors and such a presentation of their knowledge as appears in Volume I.

In the preface the editors modestly ask for criticism. One wishes one could say that it is not called for. But examination shows that the editing of Biblical and theological dictionaries does not equip a man for taking charge of a reference-book which covers so large a field, unless the counsel of specially equipped advisers is taken. For it is in the matters of editing, allotment of space, and selection of writers for particular topics that room for criticism has been afforded. For example, when one compares the two pages devoted to "Animism"—a discussion of which is basal in comparative religion—with the more than eight pages given to the relatively unimportant and restricted topic of "Apostolic Succession," lack of proportion and of perspective comes into view. The reviewer can not help the conclusion that the editing is distinctly empirical, not expert. What can one say when he finds that in the bibliography (one of the very weak points of the book) three pages are given to a bibliography of "Animals," while many important articles (*e.g.*, "Allegory, Allegorical Interpretation") have none? "Animals" covers fifty-two pages, and has no summary and no side heads. The provision of these would have helped to an appreciation of the contents of the worthy discussion—a lack which is felt throughout the work. The typography of the book and its general make-up are excellent beyond criticism.

Henshaw, Nevil G. Aline of the Grand Woods. A Story of Louisiana. 12mo, pp. 491. New York: Outing Pub. Co. $1.50.

Hepburn, A. Barton. Artificial Waterways and Commercial Development. 12mo, pp. 115. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1 net.

Hopkins, Alphonse A. Profit and Loss in Man. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

The great movement toward Prohibition going on in some parts of this country lends a peculiar interest to the present volume, which is written by an enthusiast who has been Prohibitionist candidate for the governorship of New York. The work is composed under purely Christian inspiration and the style is incisive and clear. It is full of facts, statistics, anecdotes, and illustrations, and would furnish quite a treasury of material to Temperance or Prohibition lecturers, as well as to preachers. Yet it is extremely lively and interesting reading for the home.

Hotchkiss, Chauncey C. A Prisoner of the Sea. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: John McBride Co.

Hough, Emerson. 54–40 or Fight. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 402. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Hull, William I. The Two Hague Conferences and their Contributions to International Law. 12mo, pp. xiv–516. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Hurlbut, Rev. Jesse Lyman. Stories of Our Naval Heroes Every Child Can Read. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 322. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. 75 cents.

Hurlbut, Rev. Jesse Lyman. Stories about Children of All Nations Every Child Can Read. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 289. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. 75 cents.

Johnson, Owen. The Eternal Boy—Being the Story of the Prodigious Hickey. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Jones, John P. India: Its Life and Thought. New York: The Macmillan Co.

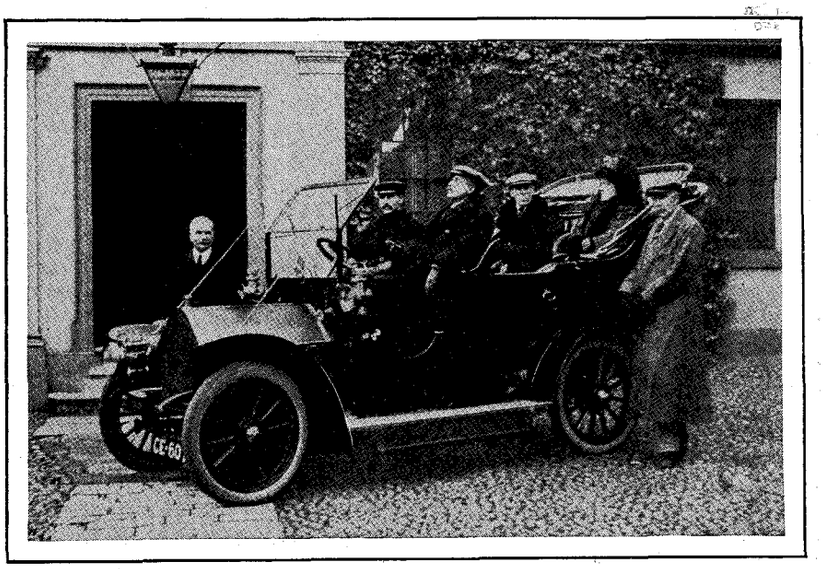
Of all Asiatic countries India is, on the whole, the most interesting; for here more races, religions, and civilizations have developed, struggled, and left their deposits in language, art, and the most varied and complex human society. Those who, wearying of superficial tourists' books, would study the great underlying ideas out of which the present "unrest" rises, and would have a clear conception of the roots and order of growth, both of the historic faith and of the modern religious movements, must read this book. It is not only richly illustrated and well printed, but the style is delightful. None but one who has lived long in the land and has repeatedly corrected and revised his impressions could have written such a work. Nevertheless, thirty years of mature experience in India have taught the author modesty and his lack of dogmatism makes his text both illuminating and suggestive He takes us to the cities which are typica of each faith, outlines the growth and de velopment of each religion, and shows wha are the particular problems of the missionaries. Evidently caste is the greatest of discouragements and harder to overcome than all other obstacles. We know of no book that sets forth at once the theory and the practise of caste with thoroughness and scholarly sympathy. The survey of the old literatures and of popular Hinduism is ample. The pictures of home life and of the pall of pessimism which hangs over all and the phenomena of Islam are finely given. The survey and discussion of modern religious movements closes with an inspiring chapter on the progress of Christianity in India, a good index completing all. This is *the* book on twentieth-century India.

Kingsley, Florence Morse. And So They Were Married. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 148. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Lang, Andrew. The Maid of France. Being the Story of the Life and Death of Jeanne d'Arc. 8vo, pp. 379. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

On April 18 of last year, by the decree of Pope Pius X., the shepherd girl of Domremy, the deliverer of Orleans, the martyr of Rouen, known in history as Jeanne d'Arc, was beatified, or given the title of *beata*, blest. Her honors, such as they are, have been a long time in coming, and it is whispered that, in this particular, the decree of the pope was published in order to show that the power of the Vatican still prevailed in France. The statue in the

(*Continued on page 388*)

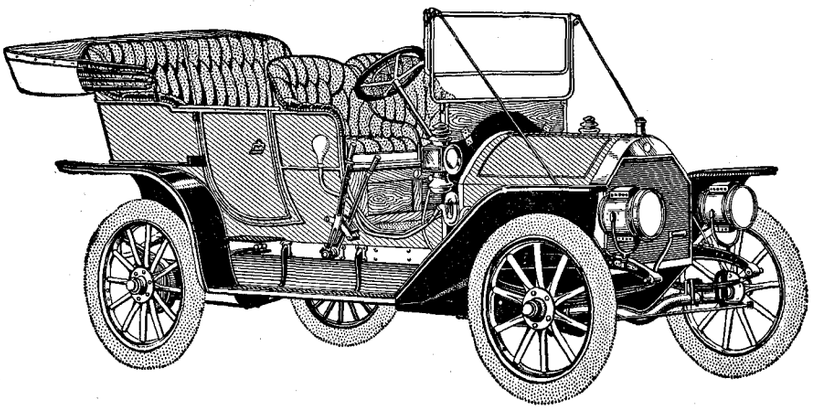


A LITERARY MOTOR PARTY.

On the front seat, looking up, is Edmund Gosse; behind him Mrs. Gosse, beside whom sits Arthur Ainger of Eton. The owner of the car, A. G. Benson, author of "The Upton Letters," is standing by one of the rear wheels.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Something Greater and Finer Than Sales-Success has come to the Cadillac Thirty



Cadillac

THIRTY—Four Cylinder, 5 Passenger; 30 H. P. Including three oil lamps and horn, $1400.

It is difficult to refrain from indulging in superlatives in speaking of the Cadillac production for 1909.

It is difficult to dismiss with a word the portentous fact that ten thousand high class cars are being manufactured (not assembled) at the rate of twenty to thirty completed cars a day.

It is not easy to refer calmly to the fact that the question of marketing this prodigious production is practically a closed chapter.

But, after all, the mechanical achievement—the mere matter of numbers—is overshadowed by the character and quality of the production—by the high and honorable place the Cadillac Thirty is being accorded in the esteem of capable critics.

Every engineer who examines the Cadillac Thirty at once dismisses the thought of comparing it with any automobile of approximate price. He admits it immediately to the little company of high class cars whose excellence he has always considered above and beyond question.

That this conclusion is likewise forcing itself upon motor car owners everywhere—that you too, upon investigation, will allow the Cadillac Thirty to take rank in your mind with the most distinguished cars extant—is infinitely greater reward than the accomplishment of a large production and its rapid sale to the public.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

Member Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

More Than Soda Crackers

When you eat Uneeda Biscuit you taste something delightfully different from common soda crackers.

The difference begins with better baking of best materials, in the greatest, cleanest bakeries in the world, built expressly to bake Uneeda Biscuit.

The difference is protected and preserved for you by the only package in the world that effectively retains freshness and excludes all dust and moisture.

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

KOH-I-NOOR PENCILS

cost more than others, but are most economical, because one "KOH-I-NOOR" will outlast six ordinary pencils. "KOH-I-NOOR" leads are entirely free from defects. They write smoothly and the points do not break. They may be had in 17 degrees to suit all purposes. There are imitations. Get the genuine "KOH-I-NOOR"

10 cents each. $1 a dozen.
Made in Austria. Sold and used everywhere.
L. & C. HARDTMUTH, 34 E. 23rd St., New York

50 HOT BATHS FOR $1

With a **Humphrey Instantaneous** Water Heater. Water flows steaming hot the moment you light the gas—quantity unlimited. A remarkable bathroom, kitchen and office convenience which quickly pays for itself. Let us send you our **30 day Trial plan and Free Booklet.** Write today.

HUMPHREY CO.
Dept 463, Kalamazoo, Mich.

CALOX

The OXYGEN Tooth Powder

Prevents Decay

Dentists advise its use.

All Druggists, 25 Cents.

Trial Size Can and Booklet sent on receipt of Five Cents.

McKesson & Robbins, 91-97 Fulton St., New York.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 386*)

Rue Rivoli, the monuments in the tower of Philippe Auguste and on the height of Bon Secours at Rouen, the stained-glass windows in the cathedral at Orleans will now have a new significance to the Catholics of France. What John Richard Green calls "the one pure figure which rises out of the greed, the lust, the selfishness and unbelief of the time" has received from the church she belonged to the recognition accorded her by so many secular historians.

The latest of these is Andrew Lang, whose careful, critical, and, perhaps we may add, exhaustive monograph sets before us a sympathetic and fascinating account of this heroine of seventeen years, whose claims were allowed even by so practical a historian as David Hume. The present work is illustrated from ancient sources and forms a valuable appendix to the history of the Hundred Years' War.

La Farge, John. The Higher Life in Art. New York: The McClure Company. 1908.

This volume contains the inaugural course of lectures on the Scammon Foundation delivered in 1903 at the Chicago Art Institute. The Barbizon painters are treated, tho Mr. La Farge, while accepting the term which custom has come to employ as comprehensive for Delacroix, Millet, Decamps, Diaz, Rousseau, Dupré, Daubigny, and Corot, makes it clear that the term Barbizon has no particular descriptive value. It was the mere accident of bringing these men together for a short time to live in the forest of Fontainebleau, where they found landscape themes, that gave birth to the name, as Mr. La Farge points out, rather than any particular inner connection between their work.

The early experience of the lecturer as an art student brought him into *rapport* with the movement in its earlier stages of revolt against classicism. Hence the tone is one more intimate and personal than that which almost any other critic of America could employ. He shows us that the effect of these men on modern art has been so great, "that no painter, no artist, can avoid having been influenced by them more or less, whether he knows it or not." But Mr. La Farge is actually a part of their story. This, if it has been missed in his own painting—a thing not easy to an experienced observer—is here enforced in his narrative. "I am," he says, "a part of the artistic public that followed them with interest and anxiety. The people I once knew fought for them, or fought against them, and I can go far enough back to have felt a personal triumph in their obtaining their final position." The battle is one which we, at this hour, only scent from afar, for now no group of painters is so firmly entrenched in public favor. It is here shown how America was peculiarly endowed for sympathy with the aims of this group of French painters; and how she was fore-handed enough to secure the

When Sleep Fails Take
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep. Quiets the nerves.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

best, even the larger share of what they produced. The point has perhaps been reached when we might seek protection from the Barbizonians; certainly to rid ourselves of false Millets and Corots and others whose insidious presence has given rise to grave distrust. We can not perhaps have too many such books as this one of Mr. La Farge's, who discusses them with sympathy as well as with criticism.

One name is recovered for us from an oblivion, strengthened in our cases by our distance from his native scene. We learn of Theodore Chassériau, who, not as much of a radical as Delacroix, seemed to grasp the best of both classical and romantic schools, then in fierce opposition. Beyond this even, he seemed to embody a prophetic sign of Puvis de Chavannes and of the later Millet. His paintings, and the few drawings one occasionally sees, says Mr. La Farge, "keep to a certain vein of academical classical refinement and attention to some side of what is called drawing, but they are animated by a certain poetic vein of imagination which was kindled by Delacroix, and here and there, in certain arrangements, in certain figures, in a tendency to some simplifications, one can see the future of Puvis de Chavannes, and something also of the Millet who was to come."

The others, who are better known, are treated with an adequate fulness. Delacroix, quite naturally with a painter of Mr. La Farge's preferences, excites his deepest admiration, tho after him Millet and Corot are ranged as the higher peaks in this imposing range. The volume is fitted out with numerous illustrations, happily, for the most part, chosen from examples to be found in this country, and thus afford an added cause for gratification beyond the mere statement that to appreciate adequately this famous group of Frenchmen one must seek for them in this alien soil.

NEARLY RESIGNED

But Held Position on Grape-Nuts

An Oklahoma woman was saved from loss of health and position by change to right food. She says:

The Spring of 1904 found me almost a nervous wreck from the use of improper food. I could not sleep nor eat anything but what it seemed that my stomach was on fire.

"I had the best medical advice I could get, but medicine did not reach my trouble. I was growing worse all the time until I was about to resign my position, a thing I could not afford to do.

"A friend brought me a pkg. of that wonderful food, Grape-Nuts, and asked if I had ever tried it. I told her no. I had no faith in it, but to please her I promised to use the package before I decided what it would do for me.

"I ate nothing but Grape-Nuts and cream three times a day and that awful burning in my stomach disappeared. I was able to continue at my work and gained 26 lbs. in three months. So I owe my health and position to Grape-Nuts.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The "NATIONAL" Spring and Summer Style Book Free on Request

TO give you some idea of the popularity of the "NATIONAL" to-day, let us tell you that this edition of the "NATIONAL" Style Book will go to over Two Million American Women.

The "NATIONAL" for twenty-one years has been devoted to one idea — to supply all the women of America with really fashionable clothes at fair prices. Have we succeeded? Our success, of course, must be judged by the result. Well—To-day the "NATIONAL" sells more Ladies' Garments than any other establishment of any kind in the Whole World.

And we say that in no city in all America is there a line of Dresses or Waists or Skirts as complete and uniformly attractive as this Style Book shows.

Isn't this all filled with meaning for YOU? Isn't it even an OPPORTUNITY? We ask permission to send a copy of the "NATIONAL" Spring and Summer Style Book to you FREE. And we can find you Two Million American Women who will tell you that this Style Book is to them the most fascinating, the most practical and complete Book of Fashions ever published.

"NATIONAL" Tailored Suits

Made-to-Measure New York Styles $7.50 to $35 Expressage Prepaid

Spring and Summer Style Book and Samples—FREE

First of all, the "NATIONAL" Style Book (sent free) contains Fashion Plates showing New York's Suits and Skirts for Spring and Summer. And you can have any of these Suits Made to Your Measure in your own choice of over 400 New Materials. And Twenty-One Years' experience in fitting and pleasing over half a million American Women makes it certain that the suit we make you will fit you and please you perfectly. You take no risk—each "NATIONAL" suit is guaranteed satisfactory or your money back.

"NATIONAL" Ready-Made Apparel

This complete "NATIONAL" Spring and Summer Style Book also beautifully illustrates all the following Ready-Made Garments—

Millinery, Rain Coats, Silk Dresses, Lingerie Dresses, Muslin Underwear, Boys' Clothing, Petticoats, Corsets, Hosiery, Waists, Skirts, Knit Underwear, Misses', Girls' and Infants' Wear, Jackets, Kimonos, Tub Suits

Write for the FREE "NATIONAL" Style Book. If you wish samples, state the colors you prefer—samples are sent gladly, but only when asked for.

National Cloak & Suit Co.
229 West 24th St., New York City
Largest Ladies' Outfitting Establishment in the World
Mail orders only. No Agents or Branch Stores

French-German-Spanish-Italian

To speak it, to understand it, to read it, to write it there is but one best way. You must hear it spoken correctly, over and over, till your ear knows it. You must see it printed correctly until your eye knows it. You must talk it and write it. All this can be done best by the

Language-Phone Method

Combined with the

Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

With this method you buy a native professor outright. You own him. He speaks as you choose, slowly or quickly; when you choose, night or day; for a few minutes or hours at a time.

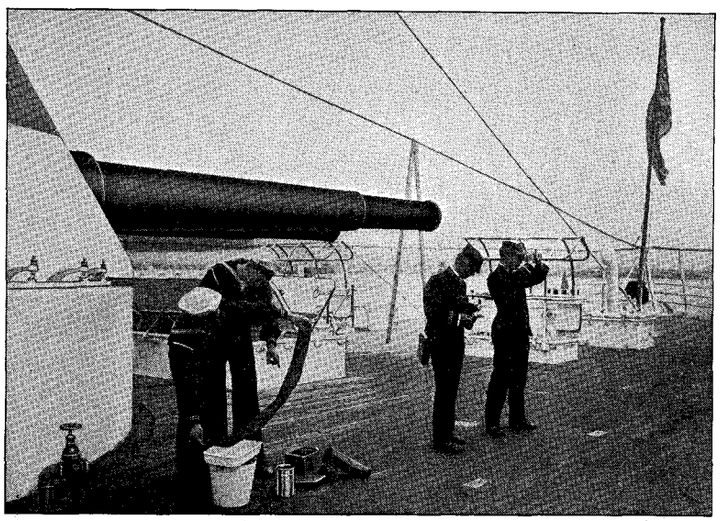
Any one can learn a foreign language who hears it spoken often enough and by this method you can hear it as often as you like.

Send for booklet and testimonial letters from leading educators.

The Language-Phone Method, 802 Metropolis Building, 16th St. and Broadway, New York

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



KODAK

TELLS THE STORY

Of every world event—whether it is a peaceful cruise of a great navy around the globe, a war that changes the map of continents, a devastating earthquake, or the inauguration of a president, you now have the photographic story quickly and accurately told in the illustrated press.

The simplicity of the Kodak, the lightness and reliability of Kodak film and the convenience of the Kodak Film Tank have made this possible.

The Kodak System, means the absolute elimination of the dark-room, from every step of the work—loading, unloading, developing are "all-by-daylight." It means perfect simplicity and what is even more important—best results.

KODAKS, $5.00 to $100.00.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., *The Kodak City.*

Ask your dealer or write us to put your name on list for spring catalogue of Kodaks—when ready.

OUTPUT 100,000,000 A YEAR
Requiring 4,000 square feet of factory space to meet the increasing demand for The Niagara Clip. Send 15 cts. for sample box of 100 to Niagara Clip Co., 155 Waverly Place, N.Y. City.
The Niagara Leads Them All

SQUAB
Mated pair billing, or kissing.—From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks.

'09 BOOK FREE
Write for our handsome **1909 Free Book**, telling how to make money breeding squabs. We were **first**, the originators. Cloth-bound book now **302** pages, 114 illus. **It's Great.**
PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 152 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass.

9,059-Word Business Book Free

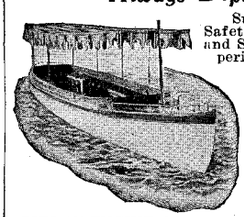
Simply send us a postal and ask for our free illustrated 9,059-word Business Booklet which tells how priceless Business Experience, squeezed from the lives of 112 big, broad, brainy business men may be made yours—yours to boost your salary, to increase your profits. This free booklet deals with

—How to manage a business
—How to sell goods
—How to get money by mail
—How to buy at rock-bottom
—How to collect money
—How to stop cost leaks
—How to train and handle men
—How to get and hold a position
—How to advertise a business
—How to devise office methods

Sending for this free book binds you to nothing, involves you in no obligation, yet it may be the means of starting you on a broader career. Surely you will not deny yourself this privilege, when it involves only the risk of a postal—a penny! Simply say "Send on your 9,059-word Booklet." Send to

SYSTEM, Dept. 41 B, 151-153 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

PIERCE MOTOR BOATS AND MOTORS
"Always Dependable"



Superior to all others for Safety, Comfort, Durability and Speed. Our 24 years' experience enables us to give you the best for the least money. 38 sizes and styles of Motor Boats ranging in price from $75.00 to $4,000.00. Motors only, 2 to 20 H. P. Knocked Down Boat Frames with Machinery. Row Boats and Canoes. Write today for full particulars. We can save you money.

PIERCE ENGINE CO., Twentieth Ave., Racine, Wis.
SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York City, Eastern Agents.

Marden, Orison Swett. Peace, Power, and Plenty. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Moody, William Vaughn. The Faith Healer. A Play in Four Acts. 12mo, pp. 160. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Ober, Frederick A. Sir Walter Raleigh. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 303. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

Orcutt, William Dana. The Spell. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 351. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Osborne, William Hamilton. The Red Mouse. Pp. 321. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

"In the midst of it there sprang a red mouse from her mouth." The meaning of the strange title of this novel is hinted at in the above passage from "Faust" which has reference to diabolical possession. The title of the book is surely sufficiently striking to invite a reading.

A dissolute New-Yorker, his wealthy wife whose riches prove her husband's undoing, a man trying to climb the ladder of political preferment while the woman he loves tempts him to reach the top at whatever cost—this quartet form the principal actors in a rather highly colored drama of modern life. Being average men and women, their lives are governed by complex motives, and the reader who attempts to define a certain course of action in relation to any one of them is doomed to disappointment. Thus the prosecutor of the pleas is not so great a reformer that he is above bribery, nor, on the other hand,

MARGARET HANNIS,
Author of "The Emancipation of Miss Susanna."

is Lawrence Challoner so depraved as to have lost the last shred of manhood. In a word, the book is full of surprizes.

The general verdict will doubtless be that it does not contain a dull page and, regarded merely as a means of recreation, fulfils its mission to the letter. Those who desire the up-to-date in the fiction line will not be disappointed in "The Red Mouse."

Peabody, Josephine Preston. The Book of the Little Past. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 49. Boston. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Phillpotts, Eden. The Three Brothers. 12mo, pp. 480. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Preyer, David C. The Art of the Netherland Galleries—Being a History of the Dutch School of Painting, Illuminated and Demonstrated by Critical Descriptions of the Great Paintings in the Many Galleries. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xv–379. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

Ruskin, John, Selections from the Works of. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Chauncey B. Tinker, Ph.D. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. xix–328. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 50 cents net.

Schurz, Carl, Reminiscences of. Vol. III. Edited, with a Continuation, by Frederic Bancroft and William A. Dunning. 8vo, pp. 486. New York: The McClure Co.

The present and last volume of Carl Schurz's autobiography begins with a description of the battle of Gettysburg, in which he took part as major-general of cavalry. There are many peculiarly exciting and affecting incidents related in connection with this and the subsequent struggle at Chattanooga. All of Mr. Schurz's military experiences are illustrated with many potraits and views. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the volume is the author's account of his travels on a tour of inspection throughout the Southern States, as a special commissioner appointed by the President to inquire into conditions in which the war had left the States of the Secession. His impressions of the negro's capacity for free labor have since been verified by experience. As a specimen of his lively and picturesque style in describing what he saw, we quote the following from his account of a visit to Charleston.

"There was not a human being visible on the wharf. The warehouses seemed to be completely deserted. There was no wall and no roof that did not bear eloquent marks of having been under the fire of siege-guns. I was informed that when our troops first entered the city, the wharf region was overgrown with a luxuriant weed, giving it the appearance of a large swamp. Since then it had been cleared up, but in many places the weed insisted

NEW IDEA

Helped Wis. Couple.

It doesn't pay to stick too closely to old notions of things. New ideas often lead to better health, success and happiness.

A Wis. couple examined an idea new to them and stepped up several rounds on the health ladder. The husband writes:

"Several years ago we suffered from coffee drinking, were sleepless, nervous, sallow, weak, and irritable. My wife and I both loved coffee and thought it was a bracer." (delusion).

"Finally, after years of suffering, we read of Postum and the harmfulness of coffee, and believing that to grow, we should give some attention to new ideas, we decided to test Postum.

"When we made it right we liked it and were relieved of ills caused by coffee. Our friends noticed the change—fresher skin, sturdier nerves, better temper, etc.

"These changes were not sudden, but relief increased as we continued to drink and enjoy Postum, and we lost the desire for coffee.

"Many of our friends did not like Postum at first, because they did not make it right. But when they boiled Postum according to directions on pkg., until it was dark and rich they liked it better than coffee and were benefited by the change." "There's a reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

The Curve of the Gillette makes the Angle for Shaving

WITH any razor but the GILLETTE, whether old style or "safety," the difficulty is to maintain the correct angle when the blade-edge comes in contact with the face.

The movement of arm and wrist is variable. The face presents different curves and surfaces. The angle changes with every stroke.

The GILLETTE, by reason of its construction, obviates this difficulty—and it is the only razor in the world that does.

Whatever the contour of the face—whatever the surface—with the handle in shaving position the edge is at the proper angle for shaving. You cannot go wrong: you cannot cut your face.

The GILLETTE makes shaving easy. No stropping, no honing. It insures a clean, satisfying shave no matter how tough the beard or tender the skin.

There is no razor like the GILLETTE; no handle, no blade like it.

It is the only razor that can be adjusted for a light or close shave.

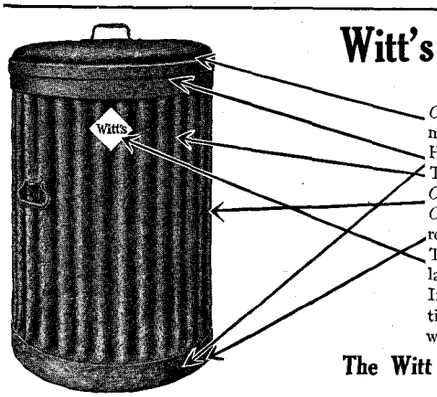
Standard set, $5.00. On sale everywhere.

Canadian Office
63 St. Alexander St., Montreal
London Office
17 Holborn Viaduct, E. C.

GILLETTE SALES CO.
540 Kimball Building, Boston
Factories: Boston, Montreal, London, Berlin, Paris

New York, Times Bldg.
Chicago, Stock Exchange Bldg.

Gillette Safety Razor
NO STROPPING NO HONING



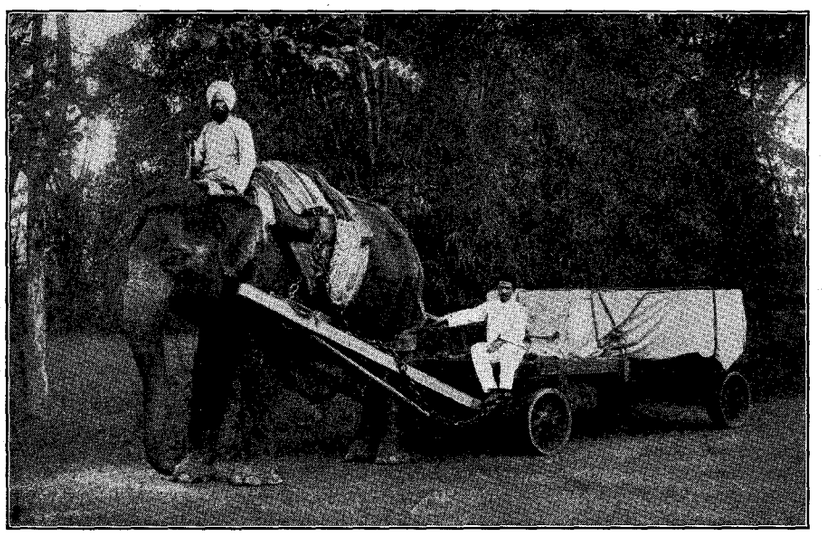
Witt's Can—for Ashes or Garbage

The most Satisfactory Can there is

One-piece lid—fits over *outside* edge—no rain gets in—**can** may be heaped full.
Heavy steel bands—riveted—no soldered places to split open.
Two-inch corrugations all around can—*greatest* strength.
One-piece body—*no wooden strips*—no angle irons.
One-piece bottom—*no soldered hole* to give way—*rim* **only** rests on floor. *Every can tested to hold water.*
Three sizes each of can and pail. Known by the yellow label "Witt's." None genuine without it.
If your dealer hasn't Witt's don't waste time over imitations, for you'll eventually buy Witt's. Write us and we'll see that you are supplied *now*. Address Dept. K.

The Witt Cornice Co., 2118-2124 Winchell Avenue, Cincinnati, O.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



JABALPUR, Central Provinces, India, July 31, 1908.

Dear Mr. Steinway:

I am having a photograph forwarded to you which I believe will prove of interest to yourself and other members of your firm. It is a picture of a Steinway Piano on the move in Central India.

I am the fortunate possessor of one of your beautiful drawing-room Grands, and for the last fourteen years it has been the greatest joy to ourselves and our friends in India. It was with us some years in Bombay (a warm, moist climate), and then came with us here to a very hot summer climate (114° in the shade), and in the winter one below freezing.

We have now been transferred to Madras, and I am here attending to the despatch of our properties. The first article to be packed and attended to was my cherished piano, and I thought you would be interested in this picture of the first stage in the long journey to Madras (1,500 miles), as it left our bungalow in the charge of an elephant.

For musical and mechanical perfection I think the Steinway is unequalled, and when my soldier husband has completed his service we mean to take our treasure home to England with us. It will emerge as good as new after a short spell in the hands of your London branch, and we shall both be glad to keep our old friend, as the soundboard and other important parts are quite perfect in spite of climatic changes and wanderings. Believe me,

Yours very truly,

LOUISE M. SMITH

(Wife of Colonel Stanley Smith, R. A., British Service)

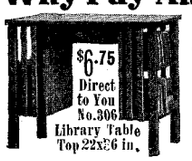
Steinway Pianos can be bought of any Steinway dealer at New York prices, with cost of transportation added. Illustrated catalogue and prices sent on request and mention of this magazine.

STEINWAY & SONS

STEINWAY HALL, 107 and 109 EAST 14th STREET, NEW YORK

Subway Express Station at the Door

Why Pay Any Dealer $18?



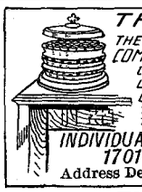
We ship in complete sections ready to fasten and stain—all quartered oak. You save over half on

SECTIONAL "COME-PACKT" FURNITURE

Write today for free catalog.

INTERNATIONAL MFG. CO.

39 Edwin St., Ann Arbor, Mich.



THE BEST WAY

THE USE OF THE INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE HAS INCREASED THE ATTENDANCE AT THE LORD'S SUPPER IN THOUSANDS OF CHURCHES. IT WILL DO SO FOR YOUR CHURCH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE CO.

1701-1703 Chestnut Street

Address Dept. A2 *Philadelphia*

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house-cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

upon growing up again with irresistible vigor. Nothing could be more desolate and melancholy than the appearance of the lower part of the city immediately adjoining the harbor. Altho the military authorities had caused the streets to be 'policed' as well as possible, abundant grass had still grown up between the paving-stones. The first living object that struck my view when making my way to the hotel was a dilapidated United States cavalry horse bearing the mark I. C.—inspected and condemned—now peaceably browsing on the grass in a Charleston street. A few cows were feeding in a vacant lot near by, surrounded by buildings gashed and shattered by shell and solid shot. The crests of the roofs and the chimneys were covered with turkey-buzzards who evidently felt at home, and who from time to time lazily flapped their wings and stretched forth their hideous necks."

His multifarious talents were exhibited in his success as Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, which brought him in contact with all the leading men of the day (1865–66). This brilliant chapter in his life is illustrated with many portraits.

The political career of Carl Schurz, on which he started as United States Senator for Missouri, is not included in the original "Reminiscences." The last thirty years of his public life are, however, ably and clearly treated by the two editors whose names are on the title-page.

There is always a charm in a narrative related in the first person singular. The first English novel, that of Richardson, was a series of letters in which the writer details immediate personal experiences. The present work is the narrative by an eminent German-American of what he did and saw as an important and active participator in the most momentous crisis of United States history. The work is well and sometimes brilliantly written by one whose sense of point and proportion as a newspaper man or journalist, has done him good service in producing a work which is as entertaining as it is historically valuable.

Shakespeare, An Evening with. An Entertainment of Readings, Tableaux, and Songs set to the Old Tunes. Arranged by T. Maskell Hardy. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 118. New York: Duffield & Co.

Shakespeare, The Old Spelling. Edited by F. J. Furnivall and the late W. G. Goswell-Stone. The Merchant of Venice. The Tempest. New York: Duffield & Co. $1 each.

Singleton, Esther. Switzerland. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60.

Those who have kept in touch with Miss Singleton's previous volumes of travel will welcome the latest addition to this valuable series. These works have an advantage over the ordinary books of travel in that the material is gathered from numerous and widely different sources. Thus the reader sees the country or city in question not only from the viewpoint of the traveler, but from that of the artist and author as well. The present volume is enriched by such names as Ruskin, Hugo, and Goethe. Two chapters are contributed by the compiler. The history of the country, a sketch of its sturdy and independent race, and a detailed description of its snow-capped peaks are each treated in turn. The experiences of well-known travelers in Alpine climbing are here re-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

corded with thrilling accounts of escapes and fatalities. The First Ascent of the Matterhorn and the familiar, but ever new story of the Hospice of St. Bernard are worthy of note. Probably no other country has been written up with more enthusiastic interest than Switzerland, and the names Chamouni, Jungfrau, and Mont Blanc never lose their charm. The beautiful and copious illustrations add greatly to the descriptive matter. The book is both a good guide for the tourist and an excellent substitute for the less fortunate stay-at-home.

Spurzheim, J. A. Phrenology. 8vo, pp. 400. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.

So many new ideas on mental and psychical subjects have sprung up since Dr. Spurzheim propounded his craniological and psychical theories nearly a century ago that phrenology has almost become a lost or forgotten science. His principles are, however, enshrined in this, the *magnum opus* of its originator, which is edited with an introduction by Cyrus Elder, in the hope, as he states, of calling the attention of our most advanced scientific thinkers to Spurzheim's speculations.

Symonds, Margaret (Mrs. W. W. Vaughan). Days Spent on a Doge's Farm. Pp. 288. New York: The Century Co. $2.50.

It is a forgotten corner of Northern Italy at the foot of the Euganean Hills to which the reader is introduced in "Days Spent on a Doge's Farm"—an undiscovered country as far as the average tourist is concerned. But altho outside the beaten track of travel, it has not passed unnoticed by a few great travelers, for this sleepy country inspired the Georgics of Vergil, was loved of Shelley, and became the last home of Petrarch.

This volume does not claim to be a guidebook, but is rather a series of informal talks gathered largely from diary jottings concerning the writer's personal impressions of people and places. Bird and flower notes, accounts of lonely drives over the interminable plain, harvest days on the Doge's Farm, strolls on the banks of the Adige, and wonderful trips to neighboring ruins—all these are written up in a happy manner.

The story of the Farm includes, of necessity, its once celebrated mistress, the late Countess Pisani, and the entire book is stamped with the strong personality of that autocratic lady. "Like a rare jewel set in a single band of iron, she stands alone in memory." Bringing to her husband's heavily mortgaged, badly managed estate a good bit of English energy and common sense, she succeeded in transforming it into one of the most productive farms in Northern Italy, literally causing the desert to blossom as the rose. Her garden experiences are suggestive of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

The present edition is a successor to that published fifteen years ago. The text is supplemented with sketches by the authoress and a generous supply of photographs.

Townsend, Edward W. The Climbing Courvatels. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 postpaid.

A TEXAS FRUIT FARM FOR $1.00 A DAY

And 8 Per Cent Interest Paid You On Every Installment

How can we afford to sell you a $412 tract of fruit land for $40 down and $31 a month and pay you 8% interest for every penny of your installments? Simply because we know this "El Chapote" land is earning and will earn far more than 10% of its cost. It will earn for us until your payments are complete and the deed in your hands. Then it will earn for you. It will earn for us by the increase in the value of the surrounding land, due to the improvements we are putting on it. It will earn for you, both by the increase in value and by the actual profits you can take from it,

$40 Down $31 a Month

A large family can be supported comfortably on one ten-acre tract. And please remember that we do not ask for one penny of your money until we have proved this in such a way that no reasonable man can doubt it. We must prove to you that this land will earn an average of $220 per acre in figs, $360 in grape fruit, $400 in oranges. We must prove to you that it will earn an average of $313 per acre in Bermuda onions, $450 in strawberries, $350 to $850 in garden truck. Then we must prove to you with definite figures—not mere claims—the particular advantages of the "El Chapote" region in regard to shipping facilities. We must show you how the St. L., B. & M. R. R. comes right through the center of our tract.—with a straight trunk line ready to carry your produce to the great markets in the north.

One 10-Acre Tract Will Support a Family

A Railroad to Your Door

And not until you yourself are fully and completely convinced of all these things will we expect you to even so much as look up our references.

And even when we have convinced you of them, and when you have written to our references and found that we are a reputable concern, even then you will not make your payments directly to us. You will deposit them with a strong bank of Chicago, whose capital, surplus and deposits are $21,951,161, and whose cashier will look after your interests.

This bank will hold the deed to your land in trust for you until your payments are completed. The very day your first deposit of $40 is received, the deed will be executed and placed in the bank. It will pass entirely out of our hands. It will be no more ours than if you had completed the payments and had it in your own hands. It will be yours—held in trust for you until you have made 12 payments of $31.00 each. And think of it—all this time, without moving from your present location, **you will be earning money from your fruit farm.** You will be earning 8%—the full legal rate of interest in Texas, from every penny that you put into the bank. That is almost **three times as much** as you can earn from ordinary bank deposits.

A Strong Chicago Bank Safeguards Your Interests

So you see this is an opportunity for saving, such as has never been offered you before in your whole life. Other men have sold farm tracts on installments—but none have ever offered to pay 8% interest on the installments from the date they were received. With an opportunity like this before you, how can you afford to go on putting your money in the bank at 3% or 4% interest? How can you afford to go on spending on pleasures or luxuries, the dollar per day that would make you independent for life—that would give you a farm of your own, in one of the richest and most productive sections of the greatest fruit-bearing country in the world?

An Offer Never Made Before

This is your time to turn **impulse into action**—to bring true your dreams—to become an independent land owner.

But you must not delay. We had only 171 of these 10-acre tracts when this ad was planned and 20 of them were sold before a line was published. We should dispose of the other 151 this month.

A Building Site in Town Free

In order to encourage immediate action we offer with each 10-acre plot sold through the advertising of this month—one lot in the townsite of "El Chapote" FREE. The town is on the R. R. in the center of our tract.

This does not mean that you have to be rushed in your final decision. It means simply that you must hurry your inquiry.

Special Free Townsite Coupon

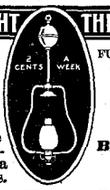
Texas Coast Development Co.
(Not Inc.)
153 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

With the understanding that if I finally decide to purchase one of your ten acre fruit farms in Texas, the use of this coupon shall entitle me to a free townsite plot in El Chapote, please send me full particulars of your offer and your figured proof of what this land can earn.

Name .....

Address .....

THE BEST LIGHT — **THE BEST LIGHT**



ABSOLUTELY safe—Is very brilliant, powerful and steady.—One burner gives more light than six 16-candle power electric light bulbs—more economical than kerosene. Each lamp is a miniature light works.

FULLY GUARANTEED, OVER 200 STYLES, Agents wanted, Catalogue Free. Write to-day.

THE BEST LIGHT CO.
92 E. 5th St.
Canton, O.

TRY IT YOUR SELF FOR 10 DAYS WITHOUT DEPOSIT

If not satisfactory, return it and no questions asked. **Daus' Improved Tip Top Duplicator** is the result of 25 years' experience, and is used and endorsed by thousands of business houses and individuals. **100 copies** from pen-written and **50 copies** from typewritten original—**Clear, Clean, Perfect.** Complete Duplicator, Cap size (prints 8¾ x 13 in.). Price **$5.00**

The Felix P. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., New York

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

We have more than 100,000 satisfied customers in more than 17,000 cities, villages and towns in the United States who have each saved from $5 to $40 by buying a Kalamazoo stove or range on

360 DAYS APPROVAL

direct from our factory at actual factory prices. No stove or range has a higher reputation or gives better satisfaction. You run no risk. You save all dealers' profits. We pay the freight.

Send Postal For Catalog No. 525
and see list of towns where we have satisfied customers.

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Our patent oven thermometer makes baking and roasting easy.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE artistic rendering of any piece of music is always necessary to the full enjoyment of its beauty. A faulty interpretation mars the harmonic effect and often takes away the very soul of the composition. The one instrument which, to the technically skilled and unskilled alike makes possible *a most artistic interpretation of any selection in the category of Music is*—the

ANGELUS Player-Piano

"The Three Wonders of the ANGELUS"—which enable the Angelus performer to rival the most accomplished pianist in the translation of the true meaning of the music are:

The MELODANT
with which each component part, each note of the melody is given emphasis and phrases of lesser value appropriately softened and subdued.

The PHRASING LEVER
a wonderful "tempo" control, so responsive to the varying mood of the performer that every emotional touch is instantly communicated to the instrument and given full expression in the music.

The ARTISTYLE
a new and most instructive system of roll-making which guides the player through every delicate variation in the tone and tempo of the music. By following these expression-characters, it is easy even for the novice, to play the piece so well that the rendition cannot be distinguished from the effort of an expert musician.

These three features are patented and are exclusive with the ANGELUS instruments. Don't make the mistake of purchasing another instrument until you have had a practical demonstration of their value.

Write us for our new booklet and name of convenient representative.

THE WILCOX & WHITE CO.
Established 1876 MERIDEN, CONN.
Regent House, Regent Street, London.

Surf Bathing at Tarpon Beach, Texas, January 24, 1909

"THE RIGHT RESORT FOR THE BUSY MAN"

TARPON BEACH, near Brownsville, Texas, offers a greater variety in healthful and sane recreation than any other spot in North America. SURF BATHING THE WHOLE YEAR 'ROUND, finest Beach in the world; warm in winter, cool in summer; accessible to a larger number of people than any other international summer and winter resort; good fishing and hunting; boating and yachting; automobile speedway 90 miles long, 100 to 3000 feet wide, smooth and hard as an old stone road.

JOIN THE TEXAS TARPON CLUB NOW

Life membership, $45.00 (no further dues or assessments), including one ($10.00) share of stock and guaranteed clear title to one 50 x 125 ft. lot on Tarpon Beach. The club owns tarpon fishing outfits, boats, bath house, club house and other improvements. Already has 800 life members—bankers, lawyers, merchants, physicians, scientists, sportsmen and society ladies.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

is among the many prominent members and lot owners. Many members and their families are on the beach now in bungalows and tents. Tarpon Beach today makes a better showing than any other resort in its early development stage, and these lots will improve in value. It will pay you to investigate either for investment or recreation. Write today for list of members, plan for securing choice of lots, maps, illustrations and complete information.

TEXAS TARPON CLUB Division L. Registry Dept.
838 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

Remittance may be made to any of the following banks, which are authorized to receive subscriptions: DREXEL STATE BANK, Chicago, Ill.; STATE TRUST COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.; UNION BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY, Houston, Texas; FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Brownsville, Texas.

CURRENT POETRY

To My Violin

By Morna Pease

["In silvis viva silui: canora jam mortua cano."]

Sycamore that spread a shade,
Where the blackbird, unafraid,
Singing in you, music made.
Pine that murmured of the breeze
Where you leaned to summer seas.
Wood that once was living tree,
Let the dumb now speak through thee.

Hidden things that know no way
Out into the light of day,
Captives watching for a ray,
Dreamers by some temple gate
Who for moving waters wait.
Wonder-working wood, let me
Touch your strings and set them free.

Bound—you open wide the doors,
Dumb—a voice they find in yours,
Dry—through you the fountain pours,
Inarticulate—they talk,
Paralyzed—they rise and walk.
Wood of magic, haunted tree,
Thus you lay your spells on me.

Till within a charmèd ring
Half-created things shall spring
Into being while you sing,
Crowding in a countless throng,
Crying with a new-found tongue.
Wood of Orpheus, wood of Pan,
Loud you sing the soul of man.

—*The Spectator* (London).

Ambition

By Rose Marie Naething (age 16)

A youth, I stood upon a plain at dawn,
And gazed with fixt and emulative eyes
At distant heights, clear-cut against the morn,
"There I will stand!" In haste then, to the skies
Denying each small hour's near demand.
With strong feet I crusht the flowers in my way,
Eyes, ears, and heart fast closed to this—God's land.
My hands were empty—yet with all to pay!
But I climbed on the very mountain-side,
Breathing full freely in the upper air,
And hoped—ill hope—from man to be untied.
The pinnacle arises—almost there!
And now the difficult far heights are won
I stand unused and useless—in the sun!

—*The Question Mark* (Greenwich, Conn.).

The Shepherd Day

By Edith Wyatt

The silver-hooded morning
Spoke freshly to my heart
From some high misty pasture-land
Where cool leaves blew apart.
I saw his cloak glance on the strand
Past cobbled street and mart.

"*I am the shepherd morning,*
I am the shepherd day,
Come, foot and soul, and walk with me
Wherever runs the way,
By dusty road and green-cropped lea,
Through weather clear and gray."

"O fleet-foot morning, mock not me;
Too swift you speed apace.
Drop your adorning down for me
And let me see your face—
Now I have crossed with you till noon
The meads and steeps of space."

"*Divine am I, your master,*
The day of life you'll live,

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHIRIS OLIVE OIL

Pronounced "SHERIS"

SEND 10 CENTS FOR SPECIAL TRIAL BOTTLE AND THE "CHIRIS" BOOK OF SALADS

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....

C. G. EULER
18-20 Platt St., New York

Enclosed find 10c. Please send me Free sample bottle Chiris Olive Oil and the Chiris Book of Salads.

If you have not tested Chiris then you have a real treat in store—that is, if you are a connoisseur of superior olive oil, because "CHIRIS" is not only the purest but the most delicious olive oil obtainable. Let us tell you why:

CHIRIS OLIVE OIL

Pronounced SHERIS

is the first pressing of the finest and most selected olives grown in the famous olive district of France.

Not only is CHIRIS the purest but it has the most delicious flavor. It is the oil of the epicure.

Chiris Oil is sold in quart and pint sealed bottles and gallon tins. 32 fluid ounces to the quart.

Each bottle contains full measure, the pint bottle sixteen fluid ounces and the quart bottle thirty-two fluid ounces.

The CHIRIS SEAL is the stamp of purity and insures the consumer against adulteration of any sort.

For Medical use CHIRIS is recognized by the profession as possessing full medical properties.

Send the coupon today and get the generous sample. Learn for yourself how good Chiris Olive Oil really is. With the sample bottle we will send the Chiris Book of Salads Free. It is the newest and best little book of its kind. It contains 75 recipes for making and serving the latest and most delicious salads.

Chiris Olive Oil is sold by the better class of grocers and druggist everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you send $1.25 for a full quart, $3.00 for a full gallon. We ship prepaid on receipt of price.

MARQUE DE FABRIQUE TRADE-MARK

C. G. EULER, U. S. Agent for Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France
Department W. B., 18-20 Platt Street, New York

Come faster on and come faster on
And take the roads I give."
And down the craggy pass I saw
His mantle fugitive.

The river frogs were calling "Hark!"
And bush and sward and mold
Were blue and stark with dew and dark
And fragrant in the cold.
Half sheltered in a byre unsought
We found a wayside fold.

Then backward glanced my master day,
And as he turned apace
His hooded mantle dropt away
With free and random grace;
And only when my guide was gone
I looked upon his face.

Far in a mountain pasture-land
I heard his footsteps go
Among the sapphire-terraced stars,
The night's wide dark and snow.
Ahead he dropt my welkin's bars
To fields I could not know.

—*Scribner's Magazine* (March).

Pervasion

BY ELSA BARKER

You are all vague and haunting things to me:
The shimmer of the moonlight on the mere
Is your strange being, and the brooding fear
Of the black midnight. Everywhere I see
A symbol of you; in the cedar-tree
That dreams beside my window, in the clear
Eyes of the lonely stars, in the austere
And melancholy ocean's mystery.

Never the moon beholds my secret hours
But you behold me, never the gray dawn
Comes without word of you on its cool breath.
And will I find you in my coffin flowers,
When over time's cold borders I am drawn
By the inexorable desires of Death?

—*The Craftsman* (March).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE "MAN OVERBOARD" SIGNAL

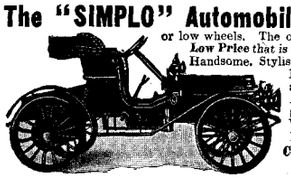
DRAMATIC incidents of the great cruise, which has just come to the full stop in Hampton Roads, are beginning to be told about the banquet-board and in the magazines and newspapers. It will be remembered that several times during the cruise the newspapers reported a "man overboard" accident, but did not stop to dwell on the details. Just what it means to stop sixteen battle-ships to search for one lone seaman overboard, just how the information is spread from ship to ship, and the marvelous naval discipline which works like clockwork in the emergency, is described by Richard Barry in the March *Cosmopolitan*. As he tells it:

One night, shortly after the deck-officers had gone on duty for the mid-watch, the four white ardois lanterns at the masthead of the *Missouri* were turned on. They fluttered for about half a minute. Then, with three rapid pulsations of the red light at the top, the signal went out and left the fleet riding as before, like a trail of titan's phosphorus through the tropic seas. "Z" it was; and "Z" means that a man is overboard.

Instantly on sixteen bridges was sounded the cry "Man overboard!" and from sixteen annunciators "Slow speed" was rung to the engine-rooms. The *Ohio*, which was just ahead, and the *Maine*, which was just astern, flashed their searchlights on the waters about the troubled ship. From the quarter-deck and from the forecastle of the *Missouri* copper life-buoys were hurled into the sea; these bore cans of calcium chlorid which burst into flame as they touched the water—beacons for the lost sailor.

There was a patter of bare feet on the superstructure of the *Missouri*, three or four sharp orders, a jangling of tackle, and the life-boat, which hangs ever ready on davits, swung clear of the ship's side, slipt into the water, and was rowed swiftly into the ever-widening white circle made by the neighboring

The "SIMPLO" Automobile Solid or pneumatic tires. High or low wheels. The one Automobile at a Low Price that is always ready to run. Handsome, Stylish, Simple, Reliable; Economical to Operate. Safe and Sure. A Hill Climber. Biggest Automobile Value in America. 1909 Catalog FREE.



Cook Motor Vehicle Co.
1024 N. Broadway
St. Louis, Mo.

Have You an Income?

To secure an income that is dependable and certain is a matter of foresight. Foresight is the one source by which wealth is assured. For years you have put off taking the step which good judgment makes clear is a duty to yourself. There are many ways of accumulating money but after all is said and done a

Good 6% Bond

is probably the very best form available. Just any 6% bond is not good enough, but there is a rule by which any bond may be judged before investing. If you desire, we will send it. Also a list of municipal and non-taxable securities for your consideration.

Clarkeson & Co.
Bankers
43 Exchange Place, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOR LITTLE CHAPS

CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment are priceless in the Comfort they afford skin tortured and disfigured infants and children in the treatment of eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, chafings, chappings, redness and roughness. Peace falls upon distracted households when Cuticura enters.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston.

☞Cuticura 32-page Booklet, post-free, tells all you need to know about the Skin, Scalp and Hair.

men-of-war. In the stern-sheets of each life-boat are always provisions for two days and a cask of fresh water, for frequently in a storm the big ship loses the little one for many hours, and it is always a question with the officer of the deck whether or not he should order away the boat.

At the same time a similar boat from the *Kentucky*, the eighth ship in the line, had cast off. These two boats, each manned by six oars and a coxswain, rapidly came together into the region of the life-buoys, which could be seen like stars jeweling the dusky sea. The *Missouri* and the four ships in her rear had veered out of column. Presently the three ships ahead veered, as well as the eight steaming a mile away on the starboard beam. For one man out of fifteen thousand the whole fleet was stopping. It seemed unfair; some strain of mercy, foreign to the storied business of war, was halting this world-tour.

Meanwhile, from all that two-mile-square expanse of quiet sea clatter piled on spectacle, spectacle on wonder, wonder on apprehension, apprehension on curiosity, and curiosity on laughter. Now ensued the quickest job an officer of the deck has to face. When a man falls overboard that officer has seven separate and distinct things to do, all at the same time; seven, count them. (1) He flashes "Z" on the ardois; (2) he throws his helm three points and veers out of column; (3) he stops his engines; (4) he fires a gun; (5) he drops the life-buoys; (6) he orders away the life-boat; and (7) he shifts the white truck light, which has previously announced his peaceful progress at standard speed, to a red light, which says he has stopt his engines, and then blinks it, which declares feverishly that he is backing.

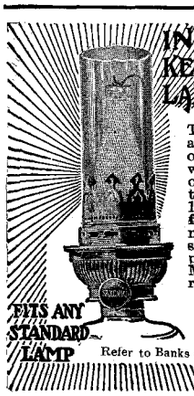
From all over the fleet things were doing. Three-pounders were barking out rusty salute charges. Ardois Z's were caracoling lusty staccato shrieks. The creamy surge that had been curving sea-shavings over direct bows now churned under the propellers, and flipped up foam into the searchlights. The entire first squadron, except the *Connecticut*, from the *Kansas* down the line, had come to a stop. Finally, the *Connecticut*, too, slowed her engines and hove to. The captain came from his bunk, climbed to the bridge, and asked many questions that nobody could answer. The admiral was roused from his emergency-cabin and hurried out, lacking a coat and in slippers, but not before he had paused to lift a stogy from a drawer, had viciously bit off the end and thrust it into his mouth. Then he went about, from flag-lieutenant to quartermaster, from quartermaster to yeoman, from yeoman to signalman, asking nothing about the accident, imploring only for a light. And between each irrelevant question he looked aft over the rail of his bridge upon a rare sight. . . . There was no temper lost. Every one waited patiently. The life-saving machinery was at work, as provided in the regulations. There was no need to worry; the incident would take care of itself.

We lay there becalmed, fumbling in the tepid dark. The searchlights played their stark wonder over the dancing nightcaps where the silly waves tried to hide their loquacious heads. Each described its twenty-degree arc of the circle and then began over again. The life-boats wandered aimlessly. The coxswains blew their whistles. The copper buoys were gathered in. No answer, no sign of life. The hope of a nation sat down on its course; the modern armada waited. But we were obeying the law.

Finally the *Connecticul* grew petulant; she began flashing her interrogatory. And the *Minnesota* became peevish; she blinked and sputtered with the ardois. The commander-in-chief must have been on the bridge; the other admirals, in their isolated grandeur, must have been aboard. When one of them talks it is not with human kind; he chatters with the elements, and gossips by electricity.

At length the *Missouri's* ardois came to life. It began winking, blinking that red-and-white, dot, dash, dot, dot, dash, dash, dash, dot, dash; pulsating, winking, still flashing on, a long, long message.

A guffaw floated up from the deck. Some jack who knew the code had caught the message. Whispering, chatter, laughter; a ripple of merriment went over the ship. Then the searchlights were shamefacedly doused. We heard the angry slap of the davit-belt over the *Missouri's* side. They were buckling up the boat, and there was unmistakable disgust in that slap. From the *Kentucky*, far down the line, came



INCANDESCENT KEROSENE OIL LAMP BURNER

The SAXONIA lights same as any lamp and produces gas off the top of the wick, a fine white light. Burns 1-3 oil of ordinary lamp; gives three times light. 1-5 cost of gas, 1-10 cost of electricity. Pays for itself. Imported chimney and mantle of extra strength with burner complete for $3, express paid. Money refunded if not as represented. Booklet free.

Agents Wanted

U. S. A. LIGHTING CO.
62 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

FITS ANY STANDARD LAMP

Refer to Banks of the city, Bradstreet, or Dun.

6 pairs $1
Guaranteed for 6 months

We're responsible for your stockings

If **Manheim Mendless Hose** need mending within six months, we give you new ones **free.** That's the best way to tell you how good and strong and durable we make

Manheim Mendless Hose

Another thing: the price is no more—probably less—than you have been paying for ordinary stockings.

Men's socks, 6 pairs $1.
Sizes 9½ to 11½, in black, light and dark tan, navy blue and gray.

Women's stockings, 6 pairs $1.50
Sizes 8 to 10½, in black, and light and dark tan.

All fast colors. Sold only 6 pairs (one size) in a box, with guarantee.

If your dealer hasn't Manheim Mendless Hose don't accept a substitute. Send us $1 for men's or $1.50 for women's, state size (or size of shoe) and color—assorted colors if desired—and we will send you 6 pairs prepaid.

$2.00
$1.00 less
$1.00 saved

Manheim Hosiery Mills
56 E. Granby St.
Manheim, Pa.

References: Keystone National Bank, Manheim, Pa.

Ann Arbor Lighting System
GASOLINE WIRE FEED

The most up-to-date and complete lighting system on the market. Beautiful fixtures for the home. Attractive high candle power inverted arcs for stores, halls, etc. The best proposition going for hustling agents. Write today for agents' terms and territory. Handsome catalog free.

Superior Mfg. Co.
276 Second Street, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Music Lessons Free

IN YOUR OWN HOME

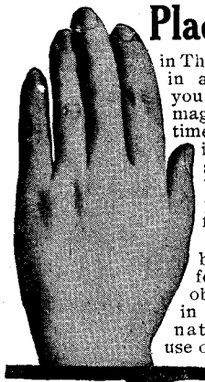
A wonderful offer to every lover of music whether a beginner or an advanced player.

Ninety-six lessons (or a less number, if you desire) for either Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Sight Singing, or Mandolin will be given free to make our home study courses for these instruments known in your locality. You will get one lesson weekly, and your only expense during the time you take the lessons will be the cost of postage and the music you use, which is small. Write at once. It will mean much to you to get our free booklet. It will place you under no obligation whatever to us if you never write again. You and your friends should know of this work. Hundreds of our pupils write: "Wish I had known of your school before." "Have learned more in one term in my home with your weekly lessons than in three terms with private teachers, and at a great deal less expense." "Everything is so thorough and complete." "The lessons are marvels of simplicity, and my 11-year old boy has not had the least trouble to learn." One minister writes: "As each succeeding lesson comes I am more and more fully persuaded I made no mistake in becoming your pupil."

Established 1898—have thousands of pupils from seven years of age to seventy.

Don't say you cannot learn music till you send for our free booklet and tuition offer. It will be sent by return mail free. Address U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box L. D., 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Place Your Hand

in Thompson's Reflectoscope in a darkened room, and you will see it stand out—magnified five hundred times—on the screen. The image will not be the shadow of your hand, but a perfect picture reproducing all the vivid flesh tints.

The dream of years has been realized in the perfect projection of opaque objects on a large screen in perfect detail and natural colors by the use of

A. T. Thompson's Reflectoscope

IT REQUIRES NO SLIDES

You can project on a screen direct from the object, post cards, book illustrations (without injury to the book), photographs, drawings and objects such as flowers, fabrics, coins, minerals and models—all in their true form and color.

Post cards may be enlarged to 8, 10 or 12 feet.

No gift or purchase of greater value or utility can be found.

For CHURCHES, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS, Y. M. C. A.'S, LODGES AND HOMES

Hundreds installed in such institutions. Give perfect satisfaction.

It is a scientific and high grade apparatus, and must not be confused with toys (offered under similar names).

In use by the U. S., Canadian, British and Japanese government schools.

Can be used with any incandescent electric system. Operating expense nominal.

Prices from $150 up

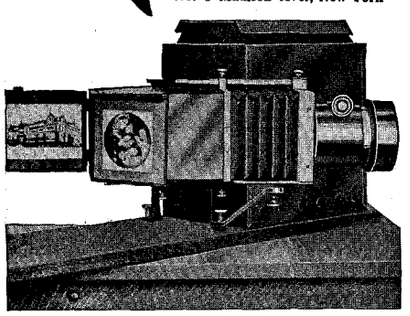
Write now for our handsome illustrated booklet No. 23 or regarding any projecting apparatus.

A. T. THOMPSON & COMPANY

Manufacturers

15 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass.

No. 1 Madison Ave., New York



OUTPUT 100,000,000 A YEAR

Requiring 4,000 square feet of factory space to meet the increasing demand for The Niagara Clip. Send 15 cts. for sample box of 100 to Niagara Clip Co., 155 Waverly Place, N.Y. City.

The Niagara Leads Them All

"You do the designing—

Thread & Thrum Rugs

we'll make the rug."

Thread and Thrum RUGS

Different from all other rugs, made in colorings to match your decorations. Special styles to go with Mission or Fumed Oak Furniture. Wool weft, seamless, heavy, reversible and durable. All sizes up to 12 feet wide and any length. Sold by best shops in principal cities. If your dealer does not keep them, write Arnold, Constable & Co., New York, for Color Line and Price List.

THREAD AND THRUM WORKSHOP, AUBURN, N. Y.

only blank and discreet silence; she was accepting her shame quietly. Then an orderly brought a transcript of the *Missouri's* message to the admiral.

"Happy to report," he read, and shrugged his shoulders. There is seldom editorial comment in the report of a junior officer. "Happy to report false alarm. Seaman sleeping in side hammock had nightmare and called out, 'Man overboard!'"

No, the *Missouri* was not reprimanded. The admiral and his captains only laughed and turned in.

AN EVANGELIST WHO FIGHTS GRAFT

BACK in 1900, when the city of Scranton needed a moral clean-up, the Municipal League of that city discovered a "blue-eyed, firm-jawed" young man who had been driving a gospel wagon and doing rescue work in city slums. This evangelist was Robert Wilson, who is now acting for the Voters' League in the antigraft campaign in Pittsburg. Mr. Wilson is described as being a young man utterly without fear, of superb physical proportions, and as quick and agile as a panther. William F. Gibbons, who writes of Mr. Wilson's remarkable career in *The Outlook*, tells the following unique story of the evangelist's methods in time of need. He says:

About two o'clock one Sunday morning, when Wilson was on his way home on Providence Road, his attention was attracted by the brilliant light behind the barred windows of a certain saloon. He at once investigated by drawing himself up to the transom. He soon satisfied himself that the crowd inside were gambling. Stepping silently from the porch, he hurled a good-sized stone through the transom pane in such a way that the shattered glass from the window and the chandelier showered down among the gamblers. Wilson's shoulder against the door followed the stone through the transom, and in a moment he was inside, where every evidence showed that the law was being violated. Like hornets they swarmed up to reach him. The proprietor alone seemed to recognize him.

"Look out, boys, it's Wilson!" he warned.

They fell back, all but one, the bad man of the neighborhood. Blinded with rage, he lunged forward to strike. Raising his arm as if to parry, Wilson sprang at him, circled his neck with one lightning-like movement, caught him by the throat with his left hand, and in twenty seconds led him to the porch *by the tongue*. In the mean time the proprietor rushed to Wilson's side, declaring that no man should touch him without fighting him. When the revelers crowded out to ask how the trick had been done, Wilson shamed them all for being away from their families, and for wasting the money that should go to their support.

AN AMERICAN GIRL IN MADRID

AN American girl who has been spending some time in Madrid has been writing of her experiences for *Outing*. She found Spain full of interest, but she was especially imprest with the Spanish code of etiquette. She says in part:

If you are of the female sex, never wear a short skirt, a sailor or English walking-hat, unless you are willing to have people stare at you, and sometimes call after you.

If you have red hair, dye it, or be prepared to be saluted as "Rubia." Never bow to a man unless he lifts his hat first. If you are a man, you may dress as an Englishman, an operatic tenor, or a chorus-singer from "Carmen" without exciting remark.

Never wear glasses; if you are blind take a dog on a string. When you sit down at the table or arise, always bow and say "Buenas"; this is imperative. You may jostle people without apology, but never speak to anyone without saying "your grace," be he noble, friend, or beggar.

"Will your grace do me the favor to bring me my coffee at nine o'clock to-morrow?" would strike an American bellboy with dismay, but it is the literal translation of the Spanish request.

Never tell a beggar to clear out, but say that you

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macys

450 PAGE SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE is now being sent into thousands of homes throughout the United States. WRITE TO-DAY and one will be sent to you FREE OF CHARGE.

When you order from MACY'S CATALOGUE you receive exactly the same goods that are displayed in our store for the benefit of the most critical trade in the World, and you enjoy the advantages of our small profit system which is possible because of the STRICTLY CASH BASIS on which we operate, and the fact that we ourselves manufacture much of the merchandise we sell, doing away with all agents' and jobbers' profits.

Test Offerings

We submit these items as tests of the values we give to our Mail Order patrons.

Order any or all of the garments, and if after you have examined them, you don't think they are worth fifty per cent. more than the prices asked, you are at liberty to return them at our expense.

No. 907

$1.29

Postage 10c

No. **907**—A choice selection from our new models just being placed on exhibition in our store. Made of SHEER BATISTE, the yoke is of handsome Val Lace insertion point design and extends over the back; a floral medallion just below the yoke. The same lace design is used in the insertion extending down the front of the waist as shown in the illustration. The sleeves are finished with five cluster tucks and two pretty pearl buttons and lace pointed cuffs. This model buttons in the back with concealed buttons. The SHEER BATISTE is selected for its DURABILITY and desirable LAUNDERING qualities..... **$1.29**

No. **816**—Waists, made of mercerized batiste, yoke of Valenciennes lace and embroidery insertion, trimmed with crochet buttons, lace insertion below yoke, clusters of fine tucks and two rows Valenciennes lace down back, lace-trimmed stock collar, tucked long sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes insertion..... **$1.98**

No. **1489**—Petticoats made of heavy Taffeta silk, black, staple and delicate evening shades, deep flounce trimmed with accordeon pleating, Van Dyke Style, finished with narrow tucked ruffles, percaline dust ruffle; sizes 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches **$3.79**

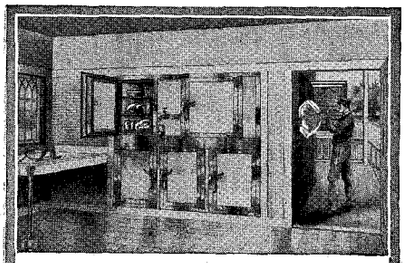
Our 450-paged Spring Fashion Book and Household Catalogue—just out—will be sent to you free upon request.

Write today—Address: Department 330

R. H. MACY & CO.

Broadway and 6th Avenue 34th to 35th Streets, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Make the Refrigerator a Part of Your House

The advantages of a McCray Special Built-to-order Refrigerator are that you can have it built to fit a particular space most convenient to pantries and kitchen—have the front of the refrigerator flush with the wall as shown above, and finished to match the interior trim—have it of the size and interior arrangement best suited to your needs—and provided with an extra door to the ice chamber so that it can be iced from an outside porch.

Plans and estimates submitted entirely free of charge.

The 40-page "McCray Refrigerators in American Homes," showing built-to-order work sent free.

McCRAY REFRIGERATORS

(Keep things fresh)

because the air in them is **purified** by constantly recurring contact with the ice, caused by the **"McCray System."** This also **dries** the air so that even matches or salt can be kept perfectly dry in this refrigerator.

Your choice of sanitary linings: **Opal-glass,** (looks like white china—½in. thick) **porcelain tile, white enameled wood** or **odorless white wood.** No zinc is ever used, as zinc forms dangerous oxides that poison milk and other food.

Cut Down Your Ice Bills

McCray Refrigerators use less ice than other refrigerators, because McCray walls are the thickest and best "heat and cold proof" walls made.

McCray Refrigerators of all sizes and styles are ready for immediate shipment. Built-to-order refrigerators for any purpose can be shipped three weeks after order is received. Every McCray is guaranteed to give lasting satisfaction. Upon request we will send you one of our illustrated books which explains why McCray Refrigerators are better than other refrigerators and **different** from ordinary ice boxes.

Tear this off as a reminder to request book.

McCray Refrigerator Co.,
900 Mill Street, Kendallville, Ind.

Gentlemen.—Please send me your free refrigerator book checked below.

.....No. 85—Regular size for Residences.
.....No. A. H.—Built-to-order for Residences.
.....No. 47—For Hotels, Clubs, Institutions, etc.
.....No. 66—For Grocery Stores.
.....No. 58—For Meat Markets.
.....No. 71—For Florists.

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... *State* .....

have left your purse at home and that you will remember him to-morrow; or, gently murmur that God will reward him, whereat he will smile, thank you, and depart.

These same beggars, which spring up on every side, seem to have a code of etiquette we could not fathom. After two or three days there were a few who begged only from me, two or three others who besought Jean.

Evidently we were understood to be the patrons of certain beggars who, out of a crowd of mendicants, were the only ones to approach us, who would take their dole with thanks, or if we said "to-morrow," would smilingly back away at once.

The poorest people go bareheaded, but of whatever class the hair is beautifully drest. A Spanish lady rarely goes into the street alone. Either her duenna or some relative is constantly with her, as she goes often to mass, rarely to shop or walk.

Those who drive wear Parisian hats, but no one wears a hat to a bull-fight, always the mantilla; and to the gala bull-fights a white mantilla. Once a year, on Good Friday, every woman, even the Queen, wears the mantilla as she walks to church. They told us that no carriage was driven on that day.

The Spanish train averages possibly twenty miles an hour—to allow one to make time-exposures of the scenery, perhaps. It makes frequent and long waits. At every station the guards run up and down, shouting the name of the town and the number of minutes for each stop.

At every station also the two military guards who accompany each train descend and walk around the cars, looking to see that no robbers are concealed. As there is at least one stop an hour, these guards get some exercise before the day is over. They say this custom was adopted to drive away any brigands who might be concealed in or under the train, and has been successful.

Madrid carries no latchkey. The concierge holds it by day, the street watchman by night. Consequently the hours of sleep were constantly broken by the sound of handclapping, followed by the quick, heavy step of the watchman in response to this medieval summons.

Altogether, I unhesitatingly pronounce against Madrid as a rest-cure.

Some one has divided the inhabitants into two classes, those who go to bed after three A.M. and those who get up before four.

It is true that the streets are never quiet. The stonecutters, who were mending the sidewalk, began chipping at daybreak. Next we heard the electric cars with their loud gongs, and the mule-carts clattering over the noisy cobblestones.

By breakfast time the sound of the hurdy-gurdy echoed in our ears. Street fakers shouted their wares and singing beggars, with their weird yodel, roamed up and down all day. Just before dinner the women who cry lottery tickets and evening papers took their stand at the corner, and their stentorian voices never stopt until after midnight.

The Kingdom Saved.—When Barry Sullivan, the Irish tragedian, was playing Richard III. one night, and the actor came to the lines, "A horse, a horse! My kingdom for a horse!" some merry wag in the pit called out:

"And wouldn't a jackass do as well for you?"

"Sure," answered Sullivan, turning like a flash at the sound of the voice. "Come around to the stage door at once!"—*Rochester Herald.*

STRONG ARMS!
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
10c in stamps or coin

Send for my booklet containing 20 illustrated exercises for developing and beautifying SHOULDERS, ARMS and HANDS. Without apparatus. Regular price 25c.

Prof. ANTHONY BARKER
School of Physical Culture
45 Barker Bldg., 110 West 42d Street, New York

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Save the voice in all kinds of weather. Singers and public speakers find them invaluable. There is nothing so effective for Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Coughing Spells and all Lung Affections--used for 50 years.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

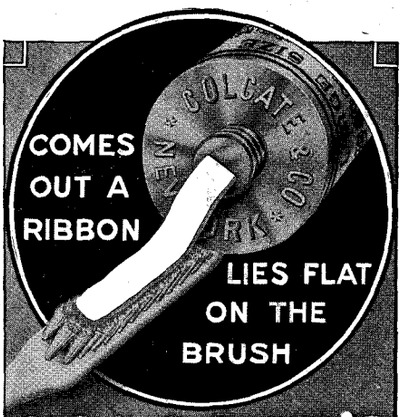
Sold everywhere or sent postpaid on receipt of price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per box.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON
Boston, Mass.

Pears'

Pears' Soap has never offered premiums to induce sales. It is, in itself, a prize for the complexion.

Established in 1789.



COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

DELICIOUS and Antiseptic

The dentifrice which combines efficiency with a delightful after-taste.

It gives a pearly lustre to the teeth and a perfect polish to gold-work.

Trial ribbon tube sent for 4c in stamps

COLGATE & CO.
Dept. Y, 55 John Street
New York

6%

The secured Certificates of Deposit issued by this institution afford every assurance of safety for money, as the depositor holds first mortgage security.

Please write for booklet "F."

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $300,000.00 SALT LAKE CITY

Congress Cards.

Gold edges. **50c. per pack.** 90 picture backs, dainty colors and gold.

Bicycle Cards.

40 regulation backs. Most durable **25c. card** made. More sold than all others combined.

New 200-page book, "Card Games and How to Play Them," latest rules. Sent prepaid for 6 flap ends from Bicycle tuck boxes, or 15c. in stamps.

The U. S. Playing Card Co., Dept. 39 Cincinnati, U.S.A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

3 Years to Pay

for the celebrated

Meister PIANO

The best piano in the world at $175

$1 Weekly or $5 a Month

No cash payment down. No interest. No freight charges. No extras.

30 Days Free Trial

In Your Own Home and We Pay the Freight

We want you to sample this piano for a month to convince you that it is the best piano in the world at $175. We guarantee a saving of $100 or more on each instrument. Rothchild 10 year **guarantee bond** with each piano.

We don't want a cent from you until you are satisfied. If you don't want the piano we will send for it.

We own the Meister Piano Co. outright, and instead of paying 30% to 40% commission to agents, we

Sell Direct from Factory to You

Send now for the Meister Piano Book. It's FREE. It shows all grades of Meisters, $175.00, $225.00, $255.00 and $285.00. Beautifully done in colors. A postal card will bring it.

ROTHCHILD & COMPANY,
307 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

SHEAR WIT

The Feminine Habit.—MRS. PRIDE—"Jimmy, dear, would you mind doing an errand for me to-day?"

MR. PRIDE—"What is it?"

MRS. PRIDE—"The cook says we won't have enough chicken for dinner, so I wish you would take this piece down to the butcher shop and see if you can't get it matched."—*Kansas City Journal.*

Foiled.—THE CONSTABLE—"Now, gen'l'men, we've traced these here cloos—the futprints o' the ho'se an' the fut-prints o' the man to this stump; from here on thar's only the fut-prints o' the hoss. Now, the question is—Wot's become o' the man?"—*Life.*

The Idiot.—IRATE PARENT—"Am I to understand there is some idiotic affair between you and that impecunious young ass, Lord Bilaris?"

FAIR DAUGHTER (very sweetly)—"Only you, papa!"—*Illustrated Bits.*

Cruel.—The daughter of her mother was doing a stunt at the piano.

"My daughter's music," said the proud parent, "cost us a lot of money."

"Indeed!" rejoined the visitor. "Did some neighbor sue you?"—*Chicago News.*

Too Risky.—HARDUP—"I'll never go to that restaurant again. The last time I was there a man got my overcoat and left his in its place."

WELLOFF—"But the proprietor wasn't to blame, was he?"

HARDUP—"No; but I might meet the other man!"—*Illustrated Bits.*

A Paying Job.—"Do you find poultry-keeping pays?"

"Well, no; I can't say that it pays me, but I think that it pays my boy Jim."

"How's that?"

"Well, you see, I bought him the fowls. I have to pay for their keep and buy the eggs from him, and he eats them."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Could Only Guess.—"How many ribs have you, Johnny?" asked the teacher of physiology.

"I don't know, ma'am," giggled Johnny, squirming around on one foot. "I'm so awful ticklish I never could count 'em."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Everybody Happy.—The man who would rather be right than be president generally has his preference gratified.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Difference.—Many a young man starting out to conquer the world considers himself an Alexander when he is in reality but a smart Alec.—*Puck.*

Embarrassing.—Mike (as some one knocks)—"Sure! if Oi don't answer, ut's some wan t' give me a job, an' if Oi do, ut's the lan'lord afther the rint."—*Life.*

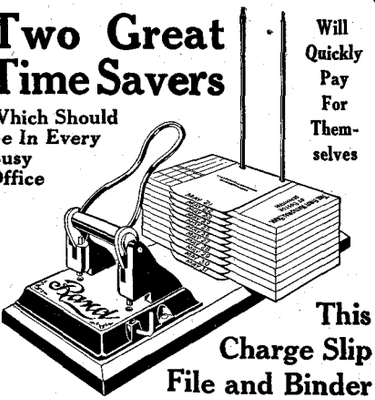
Curious.—"It's curious," said Uncle Eben, "dat a lot o' folks will hardly notice de speeches of de country's brainiest men, an' dat dey'll read every word of what an ex-champion of prize-fightin' has to say!"—*Washington Star.*

Jim's Peril.—YORKSHIRE FARMER (bursting into village inn)—"What do you think, Silas? The bones of a prehistoric man have been discovered on Jim White's farm."

INNKEEPER—"Great Gosh! I hope poor Jim'll be able to clear hisself at the coroner's inquest."—*Tit-Bits.*

Two Great Time Savers

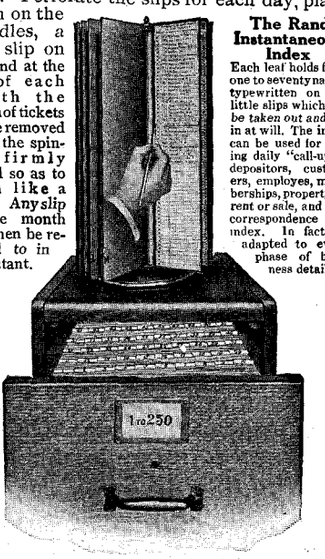
Which Should Be In Every Busy Office



Will Quickly Pay For Themselves

This Charge Slip File and Binder

furnishes a quick and systematic method of handling and preserving your daily charge slips. Perforate the slips for each day, place them on the spindles, a date slip on top, and at the end of each month the bunch of tickets can be removed from the spindles, firmly bound so as to open like a book. Any slip in the month can then be referred to in an instant.



The Rand Instantaneous Index

Each leaf holds from one to seventy names typewritten on the little slips which can be taken out and put in at will. The index can be used for listing daily "call-ups," depositors, customers, employes, memberships, property for rent or sale, and as a correspondence index. In fact, is adapted to every phase of business detail.

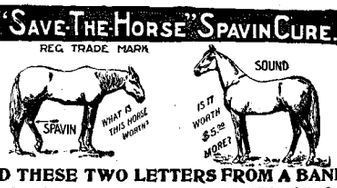
These two time savers will greatly facilitate the duties of every clerk or office man—making his efforts of double value to his concern.

Drop us a postal for complete information about 35 other time-saving devices, and we will mail you, absolutely free, a sample of the Rand Transparent Index Guides. Address either office.

THE TIME-SAVER COMPANY
Department P
Atlanta, Ga. San Francisco, Cal. St. Louis, Mo.
178 DEVONSHIRE STREET
Boston, Mass.

Insist on the DOUBLE GRIP CLIP
Supplied only by the Niagara, ideal for card indexes, book marks, and all papers and documents. Niagara Clip Co., N. Y.

"SAVE-THE-HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.
REG. TRADE MARK



READ THESE TWO LETTERS FROM A BANKER

B.L. BURSON, PRESIDENT — H.L. WILLIAMS, VICE PRES'T.
E.J. LOUTZENHEISER, CASH — L.A. BURSON, ASS'T. CASH'R.

GOTHENBURG NATIONAL BANK.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $ 50.000.00
GOTHENBURG, NEBR.

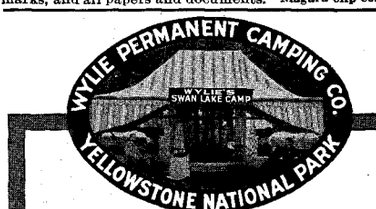
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.: May 11, 1908.
Enclosed $5 for bottle "Save-the-Horse," with the contract. My trotting stallion is curbed badly, is making two stands per week. I don't want to blister, and as you claim your remedy removes these blemishes without laying up the horse I decided it is just what I want. Very truly, L. A. BURSON.

Gothenburg, Neb., Jan. 1, 1909.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.:
Enclosed $5 for bottle of "Save-the-Horse." The bottle I purchased in May did all you claimed for it. I gave the horse a long season, drove him every day and sold him this fall, sound as a dollar. He quit going lame before half of the bottle was used and the enlargement is all *gone*. I unhesitatingly recommend this remedy, and the fact that you have since received orders from this locality is proof of this.
Yours truly, L. A. BURSON.

$5.00 a bottle with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet, and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. **Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone** (except low) **Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Boil, Injured Tendons and all Lameness.** No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express Paid. **TROY CHEMICAL CO., 30 Commercial Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.**

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL



"Wylie Way"
in Yellowstone Park

26th Season. The Wylie Company is licensed by the U. S. Government for operating the *only system of permanent camps* in "Wonderland." From both entrances, every day from June 15th to Sept. 15th, the "Wylie Way" is available. Six day tours (or longer) include every point of scenic interest in a leisurely and comprehensive manner. Each pine-embowered tent-cottage, framed, floored and heated; large double beds; spacious *dining halls—the whole marked* by cleanliness and sanitation. Thousands of tourists annually attest its popularity as the *natural* way for seeing Nature's Masterpiece.

Beautifully illustrated handbook, upon request.

WYLIE PERMANENT CAMPING CO.
Dept. A., Livingston, Montana

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

You Have a Right to Independence

You have a right to independence, but you must have an *honest* purpose to *earn it*. Many have purpose, ambition and energy, but thorough direction and intelligent help must be supplied. My instruction supplies the first, and our Co-operative Bureau fulfills the second. Large numbers have availed themselves of both, succeeding to a remarkable degree. Investigate, without prejudice, this opportunity to

Learn The Collection Business

and escape salaried drudgery for life. If you have an idea that the collection business as I teach it is not as safe, sure and dignified as a bank, or any other profitable business, you are mistaken, and I will prove it, if you earnestly desire to get ahead. No essential branch of business is so limitless, nor less crowded. No business may be built so large without investment of capital. I will gladly send you, for the asking

"POINTERS ON THE COLLECTION BUSINESS"

It may mean comfort for life, if not a great deal more. Write for it *now*.

W. A. SHRYER, Pres., AMERICAN COLLECTION SERVICE, 97 State St., Detroit, Mich.

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

We **ship on approval**, without a cent deposit, **freight prepaid. DON'T PAY A CENT** if you are not satisfied after using the bicycle 10 days.

DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price* until you receive our latest **art catalogs** illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you **free postpaid by** return mail. You will get much valuable information. **Do not wait**, write it **now.**

TIRES, Coaster-Brakes, Built-up-Wheels and all sundries at *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. **Dept. D273, CHICAGO**

ORDER OUT OF CHAOS

TIME SAVER, WORRY SAVER

Keeps tab on all your important papers 100 in Each Box

FACSIMILE

AN OFFICE NECESSITY

Better, neater, more handy than pins or files Sample Box 15c

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 155-157 Waverly Pl., N. Y. City

FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS

Most economical, healthful and satisfactory—for old or new houses, different patterns to match furnishings. Outwear carpets. Stocks carried in the leading cities. Plain or Ornamental, Thick or Thin. Write for floor Designs.

THE INTERIOR HARDWOOD CO. MFRS. INDIANAPOLIS

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*

5½% INVESTMENTS 6%

Our First Mortgages on North Dakota property have proved safe for Twenty-five years. Write for descriptive list of offerings and booklet "A".

E. J. LANDER & CO., Grand Forks, N. D.

Minneapolis, Minn.

IN THE CELTIC PAST. Irish legends, mythology and folk-lore, by ANNA MACMANUS (Ethna Carberry). 12mo, cloth, 120 pages. 75c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

INDESPENSABLE TO THE BUSINESS MAN, MANUFACTURER, LAWYER, PHYSICIAN, WRITER, READER.

Keeps all documents permanently, and neatly preserved so you can instantly refer to any one.

THE KLIP BINDER

One trial will convince you of the superiority of this binder to all other devices. It has established a high standard of merit in thousands of offices and homes. Send to-day for Booklet and Price List. **H. H. BALLARD, Pittsfield, Mass.**

DO YOU?

Of Course You Do!

Do you wish to use words with a correct understanding of their proper use in conversation or in writing? Just send for **"A Desk Book of Errors in English"** by Frank H. Vizetelly. 75c.; by mail 83c.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York

DO IT NOW!

THE Keeley Cure

For Liquor and Drug Using

A scientific remedy which has been skilfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 29 years.

At the following Keeley Institutes:

Hot Springs, Ark.	Dwight, Ill.	Portland, Me.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Pittsburg, Pa., 4216 Fifth Ave.
Denver, Col.	Marion, Ill.	Grand Rapids, Mich., 265 So. College Ave.	White Plains, N. Y.	Providence, R. I.
West Haven, Conn.	Plainfield, Ind.	Kansas City, Mo.	Portland, Oregon.	Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Washington, D. C., 211 N. Capitol St.	Des Moines, Ia.	St. Louis, Mo.	Philadelphia, Pa., 812 N. Broad St.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
	Crab Orchard, Ky.	Manchester, N. H.	Harrisburg, Pa.	London, England.
	Lexington, Mass.			

Couldn't Understand Plain English.—By the extraordinary contortions of her neck, he concluded that she was trying to get a glimpse of the back of her new blouse; by the tense line and scintillating flash about her lips he concluded that her mouth was full of pins.

"Umph — goof — suff — wuff — sh — ffspog?" she asked.

"Quite so, my dear," he agreed. "It looks very nice."

"Ouff — wuff — so — gs — ph — mf — ugh — ight?" was her next remark.

"Perhaps it would look better if you did that," he nodded; "but it fits very nicely as it is."

She gasped and emptied the pins into her hands.

"I've asked you twice to raise the blinds so that I can get more light, James," she exclaimed. "Can't you understand plain English?"—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Respect for the Dead.—A big Yorkshireman had come all the way to London to see the British Museum. Unfortunately, it was a day when the museum was closed. The indignant Yorkshireman refused to take no for an answer from the policeman at the gate. "Ain't this public property?" he cried.

"Yes," admitted the policeman; "but," he added, struck by a bright idea, "one of the mummies died on Tuesday, and do you begrudge us one day to bury him in?"

"Oh, excuse me," said the Yorkshireman in a hushed voice. "In that case I won't intrude."—*Universalist Leader.*

Next.—TEACHER—"What is the highest form of animal life?"

SCHOOLBOY—"The giraffe."—*Universalist Leader.*

Remembrance.—"Did your uncle remember you in his will?"

"Yes; he directed his executors to collect all the loans he had made me."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Proviso.—A country convert, full of zeal, in his first prayer-meeting remarks offered himself for service. "I am ready to do anything the Lord asks of me," said he, "so long as it's honorable."—*Life.*

The Marks.—BACON—"And does your son show any signs of his college training?"

EGBERT—"Oh, yes; he's quite lame from an injury he received on the football team."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Imprest.—The artist was of the impressionist school. He had just given the last touches to a purple-and-blue canvas when his wife came into the studio.

"My dear," said he, "this is the landscape I wanted you to suggest a title for."

"Why not call it 'Home'?" she said, after a long look.

"'Home'? Why?"

"Because there's no place like it," she replied meekly.—*Glasgow Times.*

Well-Informed.—THE STRANGER—"Do the people who live across the road from you, Rastus, keep chickens?"

RASTUS:—"Dey keeps some of 'em, sah."—*Christian Advocate.*

College Sentiment,—Dr. Blank, says *Lippincott's*, about twenty years a professor in the University of Virginia, was on the eve of a trip to Europe, to be absent two years. In pathetic and rather harrowing tones he made his farewell address to his class:

"Yes, I am about to part with you. This is more than distressing to me. Would that there was a window in my breast, my dear boys, that you might see the innermost recesses of my heart."

A stripling in the rear, seized with a happy thought, shouted:

"Professor, would a pane in the stomach do?"—

The Secret.—SHE—"I don't see how the Freshmen can keep their little caps on their heads."

IT.—"Vacuum pressure."—*Cornell Widow.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tit for Tat.—JONES—"Well, you and I won't be neighbors much longer. I'm going to live in a better locality."

SMITH—"So am I."

JONES—"What—are you going to move, too?"

SMITH—"No, I'm going to stay here."—*Cleveland Leader.*

How Could She.—HE (rhapsodically)—"I adore everything that is grand, exquisite, supereminent. I love the peerless, the serene, the perfect in life."

SHE (blushing coyly)—"Oh, George, how can I refuse you when you put it so beautifully?"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Rest is Silence.—TORPID WALTER—"Entered inter rest March forf, eighteen 'undred an' sixty-four. Why, so did I!"

BUSY 'ERBERT—"Pinch yourself, silly, You ain't dead yet."

TORPID WALTER—"Course not; that's the day I was born."—*The Sketch.*

A Tale of Tennyson.—Tennyson was once dilating to a friend on the charms of a pipe before breakfast.

"It is the most delightful smoke of the day," said he.

"Yes, yes!" replied his friend. "The first sweet pipe of the awakened bard!"

Thereby making a reconstruction from Tennyson's own works, needing the change of but one vowel.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Getting Down to Brass Tacks.—"I love you!"

"I've heard that before."

"I worship you madly."

"Loose talk."

"I can not live without your love!"

"Get some new stuff."

"Will you marry me?"

"Well, now, there's some class to that."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Supplied.—PASSENGER AGENT—"Here are some post-card views along our line of railroad. Would you like them?"

PATRON—"No, thank you, I rode over the line one day last week and have views of my own on it."—*Chicago News.*

The Test.—"She has as many satellites as a luminous planet."

"Ah, but how many rings can she show?"—*Kansas City Journal.*

A Good Start.—"I'm sure my daughter is going to make a great singer some day."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, she's always quarelling with her mother, who tells me it is absolutely impossible to manage her."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Had Enough.—"The alligator swallowed him." "An' did they kill the 'gator?" "No; they thought that swallerin' him was punishment enough!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Wilbur's Jelly.—Little Wilbur was eating luncheon with his mother. Presently she noticed that he was eating his jelly with his spoon. "Wilbur, dear," she said to him, "you mus'nt eat your jelly with your spoon." "I have to, mother," he replied. "No, dear, you don't have to. Put your jelly on your bread." "I did put it on my bread, mother," said Wilbur, "but it wouldn't stay there; it's too nervous."—*The Delineator.*

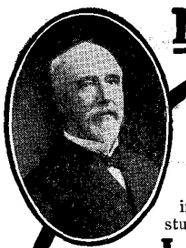
Helped Some.—MRS. GILLET—"So there is a tablet in your transept to her memory. Did she do anything to bring people into the church?"

MRS. PERRY—"Well, I guess! She wore a new hat every Sunday for three years."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Stood the Test.—"Mama, why don't you want me to play with that Kudger boy?"

"Because, dear, I know the family. He hasn't good blood in him."

"Why, mama, he's been vaccinated twice, and it wouldn't take either time."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*



C. H. Leonard Prest.

My Booklet on Refrigerators
IS INVALUABLE TO HOUSEKEEPERS

Send for a Free Sample of our Indestructible Porcelain Lining

NO matter what make of refrigerator you are using, it tells things not generally known—how to use a refrigerator so as to actually **save ice, keep food sweet a long time** and the **proper way** to **arrange the food** in the refrigerator, etc., etc. I have been making refrigerators forty years and know the subject thoroughly and am posted up to date on everything pertaining to every make of refrigerator. The culmination of my years of practical study and manufacture is the

Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator

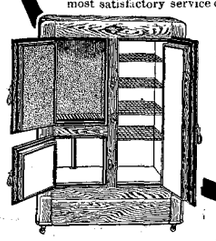
Lined with Genuine Porcelain, Fused on Sheet Steel at 2500°, not simply baked like bread. Indestructible.

I do not know today how it can be improved. Every question has been solved, and the result is a **perfect refrigerator—cleanable** to every corner by simply wiping with a damp cloth; **ice saving** to the limit of scientific possibilities; a **constant** and automatic circulation within of **pure dry air**; durable woodwork is **proof against injury** from leaking water; an insulated wall of 12 impervious thicknesses of layers; airtight doors; proper water drainage; cabinet work like fine Grand Rapids furniture. **A better refrigerator for all practical purposes cannot be built than the Leonard Cleanable** It is sold at most modest and reasonable prices. **A satisfactory, durable** and **economical refrigerator** cannot be, **and is not,** sold for less money by anybody, anywhere.

Read My Booklet—Send for It—It's Free

You are not under the slightest obligation to even consider a Leonard Cleanable; but I am willing to help the general refrigerator business along in my small way by helping others to get the most satisfactory service out of their refrigerator. The Booklet will help

The Biggest Refrigerator Factory in the World.

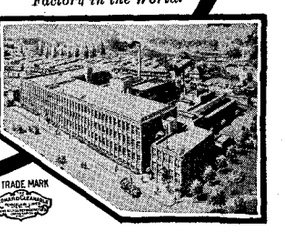


This style 33 x 21 x 46. Polished Oak, round corners, quarter sawed pannels . . . $33

Freight prepaid as far as the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. For sale by the best dealers or shipped direct from factory. Beware of imitations made of white paint. Our lining is fused on sheet steel—not baked like bread.

Write me personally. C. H. LEONARD, Prest.

GRAND RAPIDS REFRIGERATOR COMPANY
133 Clyde Park Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.



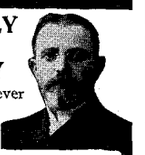
(¼ actual size)

Look for Our Trade Mark

TRADE MARK

Shur-on Eye Glasses

SNEEZE VIOLENTLY
OR
LAUGH HEARTILY



Shur-Ons are on to stay on. Never slip or tilt. Yet their grip is so soft and velvety that you hardly notice wearing them.

REMEMBER THE NAME *SHUR-ON*

At the better opticians everywhere.

Send for valuable book FREE.

E. KIRSTEIN SONS CO.

Established 1864. **Dept. E, Rochester, N. Y.**

Red or Black "Vulcan" Stylo Pens

The ONLY perfect, non-leakable Stylo pens at a moderate price. **$1.00**

By mail, postpaid upon receipt of price.

Agents Wanted

J. Y. ULLRICH & CO.
Manufacturers
Thames Building, 135 Greenwich Street, New York

The Velvet Grip

THE BUTTONS ARE MOULDED FROM BEST GRADE RUBBER

HOSE SUPPORTERS

WORN ALL OVER THE WORLD

DURABLE
STYLISH
COMFORTABLE

WEBS FRESH FROM THE LOOMS
METAL PARTS HEAVY NICKEL PLATE

THIS GUARANTY COUPON—In Yellow IS ATTACHED THIS WAY TO EVERY PAIR OF THE GENUINE—BE SURE IT'S THERE

Sample Pair, Mercerized 25c., Silk 50c. Mailed on receipt of price

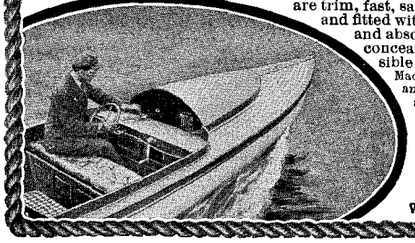
GEORGE FROST COMPANY
MAKERS BOSTON
WEAR LONGER THAN OTHERS

THE Velvet Grip Cushion Button HOSE SUPPORTER

IS GUARANTEED TO DEALER AND USER AGAINST IMPERFECTIONS

THE BUTTONS AND LOOPS ARE LICENSED FOR USE ON THIS HOSE SUPPORTER ONLY.

One Man Control



Our new models designed by Whittelsey & Whitaker of New York, the most successful naval architects in the United States, embody the most advanced ideas of this celebrated firm in launch and motor boat designing.

The New Mullins 1909 Models

are trim, fast, safe and seaworthy. Built of steel like torpedo boats and fitted with large air chambers; like life boats they are speedy and absolutely safe. They have many new improvements—concealed machinery—one man control—Improved Reversible Engine, Mullins Silent Underwater Exhaust, etc. Made of the best materials—perfect in mechanism, construction and finish, *superior to any other craft built, whether of wood or steel.* We want you to know the full specifications of these remarkable new models—to understand their patented construction—"Why" they are better than any other launches built. When you want your boat you will want it immediatly—not three months later, so ***write today for our catalogue*** of Launches, Motor Boats, Marine Engines, Row Boats, *Hunting and Fishing Boats.* Our 1909 Models offer exceptional value at very reasonable prices. Better write now.

W. H. MULLINS COMPANY, 143 Franklin St., Salem, Ohio.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For the GARDEN

Beautiful Flowering Magnolias

Our large, handsome magnolias are home-grown and have a vigor and sturdiness about them that counts for something. Do not confuse them with the imported ones of doubtful vitality.

In this collection is the rare white, sweet-scented Japanese Magnolia, known as "Yulan." These beautiful plants are among the hundreds of excellent ornamental plants described in our new

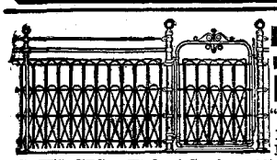
80-Page Plant Book

If you own a lawn or garden, write today for this big 80-page plant book. It is not an ordinary seed or nursery catalogue, but a valuable and authentic plant book. It is even used in some colleges for reference.

Full of hints and suggestions that are practical and the result of our 55 years of horticultural work.

You should send for this book *at once* and find out what a dependable work it is. *Free* to all readers of Literary Digest.

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Inc.
Box 68, Germantown, Phila.



Dwiggins Lifetime Quality Fences

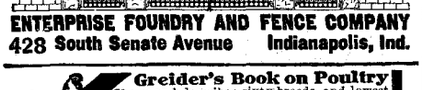
"Cost Less Than Wood"
LAWN, FARM AND POULTRY FENCES, GATES, ETC. Highest Grade. All Work Guaranteed.
Large Illustrated Catalogue and Special Prices FREE
Dwiggins Wire Fence Co., 82 Dwiggins Ave., Anderson, Ind.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Make big money for breeders. Easy to care for, too. Farmers prefer them to all others. "Eggs to Hatch" 10 cents each, $8 per 100. **My new book**, sent for 20 cents, tells how to raise the Reds and make 'em pay. Real color pictures show them true to life. With each copy goes coupon good for 20c. on your first egg order
WALTER SHERMAN
Ashwalk Newport R. I.

IRON AND WIRE FENCES

CATALOG FREE HIGH GRADE FOR ALL PURPOSES



ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY AND FENCE COMPANY
428 South Senate Avenue Indianapolis, Ind.

Greider's Book on Poultry
Shows and describes sixty breeds, and lowest prices of stock and eggs. All details—hatching, raising, buildings, egg production, disease, etc. Fifteen handsome chromos. 10c postpaid.
Greider's Germicide keeps fowls healthy.
B. H. GREIDER, Rheems, Pa.

Write us for Booklet showing Hundreds of Designs
At all prices. Include iron reservoir vases, settees, fountains, tree guards, stable fittings, etc. Iron fence improves the appearance of your home—is cheaper than wood and permanent. No repairs. **Agents wanted.**
THE STEWART IRON WORKS CO. CINCINNATI, O.
1709 *Covington St.* *The Largest Makers of Iron Fence in the World.*

HOW TO INVEST MONEY
By GEORGE GARR HENRY
This new book presents in clear form the simple principles of safe, conservative and remunerative investment.
12mo. cloth. 75 cents net; by mail 82 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
44-60 EAST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK

LONG LIFE And How To Attain It
Brief, simple, practical rules for everyday life. By Dr. Kintzing. 12mo, cloth. $1.00 *net*; by mail, $1.10.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

Bruce's Mother.—The inspector was examining Standard I, and all the class had been specially told beforehand by their master, "Don't answer unless you are almost certain your answer is correct."

History was the subject

"Now, tell me," said the inspector, "who was the mother of our great Scottish hero, Robert Bruce?"

He pointed to the top boy, then round the class. There was no answer. Then at last the heart of the teacher of that class leaped with joy. The boy who was standing at the very foot had held up his hand.

"Well, my boy," said the inspector, encouragingly, "who was she?"

"Please, sir, Mrs. Bruce."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Bad Fix.—The lieutenant rushed to the bridge and saluted.

"Captain," he shouted—for the roar of the artillery was deafening—"the enemy has got our range."

The captain frowned. "Curse the luck," he growled. "Now how can the cook get dinner?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Identified Easily.—"This," remarked Mr. Cane, "is my photograph with my two French poodles. You recognize me, eh?"

"I think so," said Miss Softe. "You are the one with the hat on, are you not?"—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

A Bull.—A genuine bull is credited to Augustine Birrell, Secretary for Ireland, by a Bristol correspondent of the London *Daily News*. "It is easier," Mr. Birrell affirmed in the course of a public speech at Bristol, "to face your foes in front of you than your friends behind your back."

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 19.—All the Powers represented at the International Naval Conference, with the exception of America, agree on the final terms of a code.

Bulgaria again asks the Powers to recognize her independence.

February 23.—Russian officials close all Chinese stores and warehouses in the principal towns on the railway west of Harbin, owing to the refusal of the owners to pay taxes imposed by the railroad.

February 24.—Thirty suffragettes, among them several women of social prominence, are arrested for attempts to force their way into the presence of Premier Asquith.

February 25.—The regency of China sends a letter to President-elect Taft stating China's policy with regard to the United States and other nations.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 19.—The Senate passes the Army Appropriation Bill.

February 20.—The Indian Appropriation Bill, carrying over $9,000,000, passes the Senate.

February 23.—The Supreme Court at Washington affirms the verdict of the Circuit Court imposing a fine of $108,000 on the New York Central Railroad Company for granting sugar rebates.

Secretary Bacon and Ambassador von Bernstoff sign a patent agreement between the United States and Germany.

GENERAL

February 20.—The returning American battleship fleet comes to anchor on the southern drill grounds off Hampton Roads.

It is announced in Philadelphia that J. M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, has accepted the War portfolio in the incoming Cabinet.

February 21.—A mob in South Omaha, Neb., wrecks thirty houses occupied by Greeks in an effort to drive the Greeks from the city.

February 22.—The fleet is reviewed by the President in Hampton Roads.

February 25—Dr. E. S. Bailey, of Chicago, announces at a medical convention in New Orleans that he has discovered in radio-thor, made from pitchblende, a substitute for radium, cheaper and better in its effects.

The Beginning of Success With Your Garden

THERE is no great difference between the prices of good seeds and bad seeds. The time and labor expended in planting are identically the same with both classes. But here the similitude ends. The inferior seeds either fail to germinate, or produce only disappointing results.

In 202,000 home circles THE LITERARY DIGEST is a weekly visitor. We know that 90% of our subscribers are property owners. From the immense response which our readers accord to announcements of articles appealing to those interested in country life we know that the volume of their purchases of garden supplies is great.

We appreciate the vast influence our advertisements exert upon this large body of buyers, and we endeavor to protect them from any unreliable dealer, and insure their highest satisfaction.

Purchasers of horticultural supplies can be assured of solid satisfaction and gratifying results for the coming summer in no easier or better way than by securing their seeds and shrubs from the high grade firms using our columns.

Read the garden announcements on this and the opposite page and send at once for the attractive catalogues and booklets offered. Order early and save disappointing delays.

The Literary Digest

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For the GARDEN

The sure and easy way of growing out-door roses is all clearly explained in our new manual

"How to Grow Roses"

This is not a catalogue, but a manual, in which will be found an answer to every important question that can be asked by the amateur rose-grower. Profusely and beautifully illustrated.

And the right roses for your locality will be found among the list of "101 Best Roses that thrive best and bloom best in America." Among them are roses sure to bloom profusely in your garden.

Special Offer: Send us 10 cents and we will mail this invaluable *"How to Grow Roses,"* and in addition send you Free of charge at the proper planting time a 25 cent Guaranteed to Bloom Rose, selected especially for your locality.

Our catalogue "The Best Roses in America" is free. *Write for a copy today.* The Conard & Jones Co. West Grove, Pa.

Remember the Star. Box 80 C

"The Fence That Lasts Forever!"

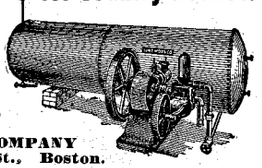
CHEAPER THAN WOOD

Ornament your front yard by installing a beautiful Iron Fence. Our Iron Fence has Style, Finish and Durability, and in cost we compete with the World. 100 Choice Designs. Address Dept O, for prices.
CINCINNATI IRON FENCE CO., (Incorporated)
FREE Catalogue. CINCINNATI, OHIO.
AGENTS WANTED in every town. EASY TO SELL

Water Supply for Country Houses.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. Any pressure up to 60 lbs. The ideal fire protection. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "O."



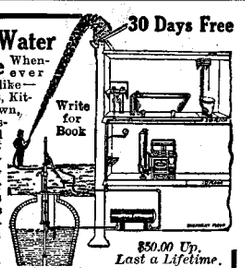
Let our Engineers figure out your needs.

LUNT MOSS COMPANY
48 South Market St., Boston.

Have Running Water On Your Place

Whenever and wherever you like—Bath, Laundry, Toilet, Kitchen, Upstairs and down, Barns, Lawn. Air pressure *guaranteed* at all times by our *patent pump*. So simple any one can install. Every detail worked out for your individual needs by expert engineers without charge. Complete specifications furnished.

30 Days Free



$50.00 Up. Last a Lifetime.

Burton Water Works received only medal ever awarded a water supply system—proof of its superiority. Best constructed tank on market. Sold on 30 Days' Free Trial. Correspondence with Towns, Public Institutions farms, ranches, country houses, solicited. Write for testimony of satisfied users and book, "An Interesting Tale Simply Told."
C.A. Burton Water Supply Co., 37 W. 7th St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"F. L. K.," Brainerd, Minn.—"In the sentence, 'He was one of the few Castilians who, amidst all the horrors of bloodshed and infectious rapine, *were* distinguished for generosity and humanity,' doesn't 'were' refer to 'he'? Why not singular?"

The word "were" in the quoted sentence has for its subject "who" (antecedent "Castilians," not "he"); it is therefore correct to use the verb in the plural.

"A. B. P.," Santa Rosa, Cal.—"Are these sentences correct, 'I *have been* to Boston,' and 'There *was* a high wind and many stars'?"

The first sentence is correct; the second should read: "There *were* a high wind and many stars."

"E. C. T.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Is this sentence correctly written, 'When I engaged him it was with the understanding that he *would* have a free hand in the direction of affairs'?"

The word "should" ought to be used instead of "would." The rule for this, according to THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, is: "'Should' is used in indirect discourse to express simple futurity, from the standpoint of past time; as, he said he *should* go."

"B. S.," City.—"Is it good English to say '*vociferous* applause'?"

"*Vociferous* applause" is good English. "Vociferous," according to THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, means "making a loud outcry; shouting out or crying vehemently; clamorous; noisy; as, the *vociferous* lazaroni of Naples."

"I. B. G.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please advise whether the term 'the *Miss Browns*' is established by authority and usage, or whether it is permissible instead of the term 'the *Misses Brown*.'"

Goold Brown's "Grammar of English Grammars," page 245, says: "Obs. 15. When a name and a title are to be used together in a plural sense, many persons are puzzled to determine whether the name, or the title, or both, should be in the plural form. For example, in speaking of two young ladies whose family name is Bell—whether to call them the *Miss Bells*, the *Misses Bell*, or the *Misses Bells*. To an inquiry on this point, a learned editor who prefers the last lately gave his answer thus: 'There are two young ladies; of course they are "the Misses." Their name is Bell; of course there are two "Bells." Ergo, the correct phrase, in speaking of them, is "the Misses Bells." This puts the words in apposition; and there is no question that it is *formally* correct. But still it is less agreeable to the ear, less frequently heard, and less approved by grammarians than the first phrase, which, if we may be allowed to assume that the two words may be taken together as a sort of compound, is correct also." The grammarian Fowle says: "If we wish to distinguish the *unmarried* from the *married* Howards, we call them *the Miss Howards*. If we wish to distinguish these Misses from the other Misses, we call them *the Misses Howard*." Other grammarians have varied preferences. It will thus be seen that there is authority, in some senses at least, for all three forms.

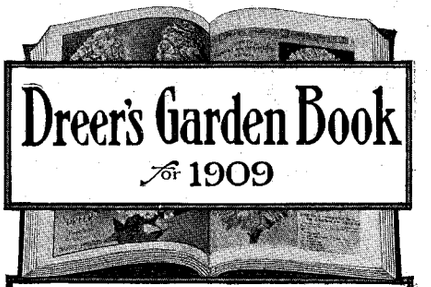
"F. A. S.," Boulder, Colo.—"Please tell me if 'just' in the expression 'If he would *just* have drunk this tea, he would have felt better' is a provincialism."

It is not a provincialism. THE STANDARD DICTIONARY gives the definition of the word "just" used in this sense as: "By very little; barely; *only;* as, he *just* escaped."

"A. L. V.," Prague, Neb.—"Which is correct, 'The motion *carried*' or 'The motion *was carried*'?"

"The motion *was carried*" is correct.

For the GARDEN



Dreer's Garden Book for 1909

JUST what every amateur wants to know—clear, concise, dependable cultural instructions for successfully growing flowers and vegetables.

Over 100 Special Articles

on every phase of gardening, most of them written expressly for the **1909 Dreer's Garden Book** by such eminent authorities as:

Mrs. H. Rutherfurd Ely, author of "A Woman's Hardy Garden."
Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University.
Mr. Wm. Falconer, former editor of "Gardening."
Mr. Geo. W. Oliver, expert plantsman and writer.
Mr. W. C. Egan, the eminent amateur.
Mr. E. E. Rexford, the noted writer on house plants.
Mr. T. Greiner, author of "How to Make the Garden Pay," etc.
And **Special Articles** by our own experts.

You would have to read an entire library of books on gardening to acquire the information contained in **Dreer's Garden Book for 1909.**

We will send a copy WITHOUT CHARGE to any one mentioning this magazine.

Henry A. Dreer 714 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA

Beautify Home Grounds

With Hardy Perennials or "Old Fashioned Flowers"—Peonies, Iris, Phlox, Columbines, Hollyhocks, Larkspurs, Poppies, Pinks, Sweet Williams, etc. Over 1000 varieties to select from. Once planted, always planted; increasing in beauty from year to year, with no added cost and but little care. My catalog of Hardy Perennials is a valuable book of 70 pages, copiously illustrated, giving full cultural instructions and low prices for fine stock—mailed free.

On a $50 order I will send 500 Plants

and plan to produce a complete garden of "Old fashioned flowers" designed especially for your grounds by an expert landscape gardener. Full details given in the catalog. Send for it today.

LOVETT, Box 24, Little Silver, New Jersey

Water for Your Country Home

You may have every convenience of a city water supply in your country home and farm buildings—plenty of water delivered anywhere under strong pressure by installing the **Kewanee System of Water Supply**

No elevated tank to leak, freeze or collapse. No attic tank to freeze, leak or overflow. Tank is located in cellar or buried in the ground and water is delivered by air pressure.

Complete plants are furnished, including tank, pump and all. No charge is made for engineering service. Satisfactory results guaranteed. The cost is from $75.00 for small outfit, and up, according to the requirements.

Write for 64-page illustrated catalog No. 27. It is free.

Kewanee Water Supply Co.
Kewanee, Illinois.
1212 Marquette Bldg., Chicago
1566 Hudson-Terminal Bldg.,
50 Church St., New York City.
710 Diamond Bank Bldg., Pittsburg

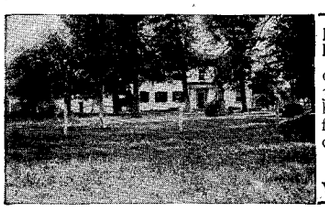
Burpee, Philadelphia

written on the front of a postal card and your own address on the back will bring you a copy of The Leading American Seed Catalog—***provided*** you intend to have a garden this season. A book of 174 pages, with colored plates painted from Nature. It tells the plain truth about The Best Seeds that Grow. We have the largest Mail-order Seed Trade in the World and it is sufficient to address simply **Burpee, Philadelphia**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Real Estate

Rate for advertisements under this heading 75 cents per line



In the FAMOUS Blue Grass Region

of Loudoun; no better farm in the county; 300 acres of the finest land; large stone house and good farm buildings. Beautiful country, excellent neighborhood, convenient to Washington.

CLAUDE G. STEPHENSON
Virginia Properties, Herndon, Va.

Belle-Vista

For Sale—Beautiful estate at Point Allerton, Hull, Mass. Large superb rooms, hardwood floors, fireplaces, electric lights, laundry and entire modern equipment in the best possible condition.

From observatory, view is obtained for miles around: On one side, land ("Blue Hills" in distance, on the other side blue waters of the Atlantic. House surrounded by large grounds, splendid opportunity for landscape gardner.

Distinctively a gentleman's residence at an especially low price. Thirty minutes from Boston. Further particulars upon request.

J. B. LEWIS
101 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

COTTAGES and SUMMER HOMES

on the Coast of New London County, Conn. for Rent for the Summer Season.
Early Application Advisable. Address:
BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION
33 Union Street New London, Conn.

Country Residence and Farm

with many improvements and luxuries, one hour from Philadelphia and Atlantic City, 15 minutes walk from station. There are 30 acres of good land, a pine grove, 200 fruit trees, berries in variety, barn, carriage shed, chicken houses, etc. Kewanee water system. The best section of New Jersey. Will sell for $7800.

ROBERT W. EICHMANN,
234 Summit Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

161 ACRES.

Good 11-room dwelling and barns. Near city of 11,000 population. One mile from trolley. Situate in village. Good reason for selling. For terms inquire of WILLIAM P. KAUFMANN, Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y.

If You Want a Farm

or city property, a business, or the finest of timber or coal lands, in a country with very mild winters and cool summers, no cyclones, tornadoes nor electric storms, address EATON-DOWNING REALTY CO. Centralia, Washington

BUY a Minneapolis Lot. $10 cash, $5 monthly. Surrounded by good homes. Will advance 25% 1st year. Absolutely safe investment. Particulars free. Nichols Frissell Co. 302 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Fine Country Place to Lease: STATEN ISLAND; about 24 acres; new house and barn; good fruit; convenient to New York City. Apply W. J. TAYLOR, 5 East 42d Street New York City

CRESENT BEACH Conn. **FRANKLIN HOUSE and Furnished Cottages.** Seashore and Country combined. Circulars. I. A. Matheson, 531 West 135th St., N.Y.

OKLAHOMA FARM

80 acres, only 1½ miles from Railroad Station in rapidly growing town of 1000 people. Recently built six room house, large barn, wagon shed. All just painted. Also cow sheds and hog sheds. 10 acres pasture, balance all under cultivation, and yielding heavy crops. 30 acres richest sort of bottom land. 15 acres in alfalfa. Never failing water supply from creek and splendid well. Two acre orchard. Hog-tight fences. An opportunity for someone to step into a mighty profitable hog or dairy farm.

Price $4000, terms.
WM. TIDBALL, Sentinel, Oklahoma.

GENTLEMAN'S BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME

located at Clinton, N. Y., the seat of Hamilton College, and nine miles from Utica, for sale at a great sacrifice. Send for illustrated folder.

BAECHLE-CLARK CO.
AGENTS
6-8 Blandina Street Utica, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Property for a CLUB. Unexcelled on the Coast for gunning, fishing and boating club. Location ocean side of Eastern shore, Virginia. Bay birds, ducks, geese, brandt, quail and rabbit shooting, excellent fishing, surf bathing, automobiling and driving. Building new and fitted with electric lights, hot, cold and salt water. Furnished and ready for occupancy. Address, A. H. G. MEARS, Agents Wanted. Wachapreague, Va.

ADIRONDACK FARM,

200 acres, comfortable house partly furnished, running water, new barns and stables, sugar house, etc., "sugar bush," produced over two tons pure maple last season. 10 cows, 60 sheep, 2 horses and other stock. Carriages, farm wagons, machinery and utensils. Delightful air and scenery—$6000. Inquire: W. G. SNOW, 2 Wall St., N. Y.

For Sale

—At **Montclair, N. J.** Large new house containing nine bed-rooms and three baths, on lot 80x220; situated in finest residence section. For further particulars address:
ALEXANDER EAKIN
34 Pine Street New York City

AN INVESTMENT

Investigate. Ten sections. Alternates. Patented. 6400 acres in Coal and Cinnebar belt of Brewster County. Five quicksilver furnaces, one to five miles. $2.00 per acre, cash. L. B. CARUTHERS, Box 132, Alpine, Texas

Four Fine Georgia Farms

1425 acres; adjacent; near Atlanta. Rich, level, healthy; fine income; well improved. Part cash and time; part exchange considered. Realty sold or exchanged. B. F. EBORN, Birmingham, Ala.

Classified Columns

Rate for advertisements under this heading 75 cents per line

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions Wanted sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention; $16,000 for others. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress; sample free. Evans Wilkens & Co., 849 "F," Washington.

PATENTS THAT PAY. PROTECT Your Idea! 2 Books free: "Fortunes in Patents—What and How to Invent"; 84-page Guide Book. Free search of the Pat. Off. records. E. E. VROOMAN, 1106 F St., Washington, D.C.

MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE, Patent Lawyers, Washington, D. C., Box W. Established 47 years. Best references. Terms moderate. Illustrated booklet free. Be careful in selecting an attorney. Write us.

PATENTS that PROTECT—Our three books for inventors mailed on receipt of six cents Stamps. R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Rooms 18 to 28 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES

WANTED TO BORROW $18,000 on first class Real Estate at 5% interest for three or five years. Best bank references. Address: C. L. BOWMAN, Hazen, Arkansas.

SEEDS, STOCK AND PETS

BURT'S SUPERB DAHLIAS—Grand Prize at St. Louis. Gold Medal at Buffalo. 20 Kinds (my selection) $1.00. Catalogue. H. F. BURT, Taunton, Mass.

FOR BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE

MANUSCRIPTS typewritten by expert with seven years' publishing experience. Extra carbon copy free. Intelligent work at lowest rates. H. A. Stern, 52 E. 89th St., N.Y. City

FOR THE HOME

VIRGINIA COUNTRY CURED HAMS, one year old (8 to 14 lbs.) 25c. per lb. FOREST HOME FARM PURCELLVILLE, VIRGINIA.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ENLARGEMENTS for Den Decorations. Special—Two 8 in. x 10 in. enlargements for 75c with order. Expert Developing, Printing and Enlarging. Regular price list 2c stamp. ROBT. L. JOHNSTON, Expert Photo Finishing, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

ARCHITECTURE

DEFINITE Building Ideas. Authoritative book "Architecture" with 60 designs, illustrated. Residences, apartments, bungalows. Sent for 50 cents. Postage prepaid C.C. Dose & Co., 601 Oriental Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD INCOME ON A SMALL investment in Automatic Cigar Vending Machines is told in advertisements in Everybody's, Red Book and the Argosy for April and the Saturday Evening Post during the month. We will pay your railroad fare to St. Louis and back home again if, after making a thorough investigation at our factory, you do not find that our machines are exactly as we represent them to be. Write today for booklet and complete information. The International Vending Machine Co., 227 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS. Start Mail Order Business at home; devote whole or spare time. We tell you how. Very good profit. Everything furnished. No catalog outfit proposition. For "Starter," free particulars, write D. KRUEGER CO., 155 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED. I pay more than the Companies. Circulars free. Wm. L. Rhodes, Life Ins. Lawyer, 1429 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O.

BOOK-KEEPERS, OFFICE MEN, Increase Your Salary. Be an expert. Write to-day for free book, outlining new system of education. COMMERCIAL WORLD, 189 Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

HELP WANTED

Permanent Income made by selling our Identification Insurance Credentials. Liberal Commissions. Virgin territory open for you. Write today. Pontiac Insurance Agency, 315 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Wanted—Railway Mail Clerks. Salary $800 to $1600. Examinations everywhere May 15th. Common education sufficient. Candidates prepared free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 63, Rochester, N. Y.

LITERARY ASSISTANCE

ORIGINAL POEMS WANTED, with or without music, for new Song book. Also Short Stories with moral. REV. W. L. PRICE, Newport, N. Y.

AUTHORS' MANUSCRIPTS WANTED in every branch of literature for publication in book form. COCHRANE PUBLISHING CO., 351 Tribune Bldg., New York City.

Facts, arguments, briefs for debates. Outlines, literary, historical and scientific material for club papers, orations and essays. Dept. B, Bureau of Research, New Albany, Ind.

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS REVISED AND PLACED WITH PUBLISHERS. Write LITERARY BUREAU, 64 Fort Green Place. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Get known as a writer and command attention as well as substantial recognition through The Literary Trade News. Reliance Bldg., Union Sq., N. Y. City.

Real Estate

Western Oregon HOMESEEKER

are you tired of blizzards in winter and cyclones and heat in summer?

In Umpqua Valley we have never had a blizzard or a cyclone; snow and ice are strangers. We have neither extreme heat or cold. Here roses bloom all winter and apples and pears grow to perfection. A single acre of matured orchard will yield you from $300.00 to $1000.00 per acre annually.

Ten acres of our Glengarry Fruit land set to apples or pears will make you independent for life. Our price on Glengarry land ranges from $60.00 to $125.00 per acre.

Come and spend your life in a climate where it is a pleasure to live. For information write W. L. COBB REAL ESTATE CO. Roseberry, Oregon.

CALIFORNIA SELF-SUPPORTING HOMES. Twin-Cities Colony. Near Sacramento. No floods. Perfect health. Moderate summer. Oranges ripen in winter. Purest water. Acre $75. B. MARKS, Box 614 Galt, Calif.

SUMMER HOME at PORTLAND, MAINE, FOR SALE

Address Box 175, Literary Digest

A GENERAL INTEREST IN REAL ESTATE

READERS of this magazine who are desirous of selling or renting their homes will find a vast market for such property among their fellow readers. Our Real Estate Department is designed to foster this interchange of Realty and the service that we have established includes the preparation of attractive advertising copy from your description and the manufacture of half-tone cuts from photographs. An advertisement in the Real Estate Department will reach probable purchasers inexpensively and effectively. Let us send you full particulars.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel and Resort Directory

Travel and Resort Directory

A SPRING OR SUMMER VACATION IN
SWITZERLAND
in an experience of a lifetime
Enjoyable—Educational—Economical
Call or write for particulars and handsomely illustrated literature including 222 p. book "The Hotels of Switzerland" Free on personal application or by mail for 10c. covering postage.
The Swiss Federal Railroad 241 5th AVE. NEW YORK

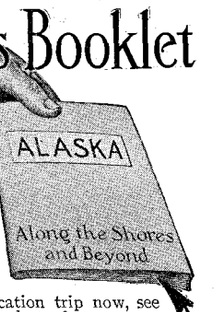
BEFORE YOU VISIT WASHINGTON BE SURE TO READ THIS BOOK
"A picture of Washington, both informing and entertaining."—*Christian Intelligencer.*
WASHINGTON.
ITS SIGHTS AND INSIGHTS
A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capitol, full of anecdote and unconventional description. By HARRIET EARHART MONROE. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1 net, by mail $1.09.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

"IN LONDON TOWN" you see and meet the real British character and get alongside of the real Johnny Bull. F. Berkeley Smith has access everywhere. Read his book if you have been to London. It will please you. Read it if you haven't been—it's next best to going. Brim full of truth. Copiously illustrated. $1.50 net. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York and London.

P. & O.
SPRING and SUMMER CRUISES
THE COMFORTS OF AN ATLANTIC FLYER COMBINED WITH THE DISTINCTION AND REFINEMENT OF AN ENGLISH COUNTRY MANSION
Yacht "VECTIS"
April 22, Corfu Dalmatia, Venice, etc. May 21, Naples, Tunis, Lisbon, etc. July 29 and Aug. 2, The Norwegian Fjords.
July 1, Spitzbergen and North Cape.
New Twin Screw Steamer **"MALWA,"** 12,000 tons. May 20, Madeira, The Azores. July 8, The Northern Capitals. Aug. 7, Sweden, Denmark, Russia.
Full information and descriptive pamphlets from
L. J. GARCEY, Agent
281 Fifth Avenue, New York

WILLIAMS & RENO'S
OVER-SEAS TOURS
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED
NO HURRY! NO WORRY!
CHOICE ITINERARY! SELECT COMPANY!
WILLIAMS & RENO,
700 Park Ave., N. Y., 1654 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis.

AROUND THE WORLD CRUISE
By S. S. Arabic, 16,000 Tons, Oct. 16
30 TOURS TO EUROPE $250 UP
F. C. CLARK, Times Building, New York

SEND FOR This Booklet


It tells you about "One of the Grandest Scenic Trips in the World"
Decide on your vacation trip now, see Alaska. Take that grandest of ocean voyages through the wondrous "Inside Passage" along the shores to Skaguay via Sitka and the glaciers. But—don't be content with seeing only the shores—see the marvelous and fascinating land beyond the mountains. 150 miles from Skaguay by rail and steamer to Atlin—in the heart of the interior—without question, **the most interesting part of the tourist trip to Alaska.**
You ought to know more about this great Northland. You can if you'll send for our handsome booklet "Alaska—Along the Shores and Beyond."
First class steamers—frequent sailings—low round trip rates.
HERMAN WEIG, Gen'l Agt. W. P. & Y. Rte., 132 Washington St., CHICAGO
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, White Pass & Yukon Rte., 417 Granville St., VANCOUVER, B.C.
White Pass & Yukon Route

EUROPE
A Series of
20 TOURS
"There's a delightful sense of security and comfort while traveling with Raymond & Whitcomb that makes the trip peculiar to itself."
SMALL PARTIES. THE BEST OF EVERYTHING AT THE BEST TIME
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
225 Fifth Avenue, New York
306 Washington St., Boston
1005 Chestnut Street, Phila.
DELIGHTFUL PACIFIC COAST PARTY IN EARLY MAY. WRITE FOR BOOKLET

Don't Rush Through Europe. Join Mrs. Crosley's 29th personally guided tour, and visit the points of interest leisurely and comfortably. First-class traveling only. Write for illustrated booklet. Mrs. M. A. Crosley. 309 East Walnut St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Collver Tours
(THE BEST IN TRAVEL)
A Year's Journey Round the World
Sailing from San Francisco August 5th $4850
Write for complete information and details. Early application necessary.
APRIL 16th—ACROSS SIBERIA and Round the World, including Japan, Siberia, Russia and Poland, $1475. Write or telegraph for reservations.
424 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

DUNNING
SPRING EUROPEAN TOURS sailing to Spain and Italy in April.
SUMMER EUROPEAN TOURS. Art Galleries. Outdoor life. Voyages on Lake and River. Coaching through the Alps.
NORWAY, THE MIDNIGHT SUN, RUSSIA.
SUMMER ORIENTAL, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece. Sail June 29.
AROUND THE WORLD sailing westward in September; eastward in November.
H. W. DUNNING & CO.
102 Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Send Your Boy to Europe
College instructor, Harvard man, experienced in European travel, will take select party of boys this summer. Reasonable terms. Correspondence invited. Box 201, LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPE AND ORIENT
28th Season. Limited Parties. Exceptional advantages. Dr. and Mrs. Howard S. Paine, 148 Ridge St., Glens Falls, N.Y.

EUROPE—104 DAYS—$750
June 5th to September 16th. Fourteenth Year. Extension tour September in the British Isles. Add. Dr. M. M. Kugler, 7 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati

TEN LIMITED, conducted parties to EUROPE in April, May, June, July. Everything First Class. "Old World Tourist Guide" Free. DE POTTER TOURS, 32 Broadway, N.Y. (30th Year)

EUROPE Economy in SUMMER TOURS **$250**
Mediterranean—Western Europe—British Isles
Robinson Tours, Dept. E. Webster, Mass.

EUROPE—A TRAVELING CHAUTAUQUA without the crowd; not size but quality. 5 tours, interested in everything worth while. The CHAUTAUQUA TOURS, Appleton, Wisconsin

EUROPE Select two months' Summer Tour, **$250**
12 tours at lowest rates from $175 up. British Isles, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Turkey, Greece and Italy. Apply NOW. THE TEMPLE TOURS, 14-Z, Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

GLASGOW TO NAPLES July 3 to Sept. 8. Fine Accommodations. Party Small. Rev. G. C. Moulsdale, Ph.D., Belvidere, N.J.

PATHWAYS TO THE Shrines of Art Summer 1909 TOURS
planned: not for the Artist but for the Art Lover. He who would know Art and enjoy it at first hand will want *The Guide*. Sent free on request.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place, Boston

UNIVERSITY TOURS
TO EUROPE—SPRING and SUMMER
Scholarly Leadership. Interpretative Lectures. Send for Announcement.
BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
19 Trinity Place, Boston

EXPENSE OF EUROPEAN TRIP saved. Personal attention given legal matters abroad. Titles searched, estates settled, witnesses examined, foreign patents marketed. Slight expense. C. E. Richardson, Attorney at Law, Washington, D.C.

TRAVEL-STUDY CLUB Fine preparation Cultural results. Lectures on Art, History, etc. 1t. to Eng. June to Sept. Private. moderate. Write for plans. Dr. Flick, Prof. Europ. Hist. University, Syracuse, N. Y.

MOST Desirable Hotels of Europe—a Brochure giving a critical discussion of hotels all over Europe. Sent upon request THE CHAUTAUQUA TOURS, Appleton, Wisconsin.

FREE TRIP to Europe or in America will be given at any time to an organizer of a party of eight. Address BABCOCK'S TOURS, 1137 Dean St., Brooklyn

Palestine and Egypt Spring Tour $430.00
Canopic, 1st Class, Boston, March 27th. GRISWOLD, 28A Shelter St., New Haven, Conn.

American Travel Club
Europe—Limited Parties. Exceptional Advantages. Wilmington, Del.

NAPLES TO LONDON . . . $250
British Isles Tour 205
Berlin—Vienna—Athens—Rome—London 450
S. H. LONGLEY, 314 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

EUROPE Mediterranean Route April 17. Unusually interesting itinerary. Experienced guidance. Four months, $1200. Mrs. L. C. Ware, 39 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

The TARLETON CAMPS
For Boys. Lake Tarleton in White Mountains, New Hampshire. Strictly high-class. Athletics, camp life, aquatics, mountaineering, hunting, fishing. Booklet. Loris M. Johnson, 23 Conant Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

EUROPE Send for booklet. Best way to see Europe at moderate cost. J. P. GRAHAM, IDEAL EUROPEAN TOURS, Box 1055-D, Pittsburg, Pa. **THE IDEAL WAY**

MEDITERRANEAN Route to **EUROPE**
Attractive summer tour. Sailing June 26th. Moderate cost. Mrs. SHELTON, Winter Hill, Boston, Mass.

Johnson's Select Tours cost less, include more. Limited. 11th year. Mediterranean-Europe, June 19 (with Vienna-Berlin), 26, July 3. Other tours. Send for book and map. W. A. Johnson, 917 Madison Ave., Baltimore

A TRIP WORTH WHILE 8 COUNTRIES New Steamers BEST HOTELS
18th Year $470 June 26th
E. W. VAN DUSEN 542 W. 124th St., N. Y.

"The Ideal Way" Descriptive booklet free. Best of Europe. Moderate prices. Apply now. Young's—Ideal European Tours. Box 982a, Pittsburgh, Pa **In Old World**

SIDE TRIPS THROUGH HOLLAND
THE WONDERLAND OF EUROPE
Don't fail to see the most picturesque, historical and interesting part of the continent. VERY SMALL EXPENSE!
FROM LONDON } 3 DAYS
FROM PARIS } 5 DAYS
FROM BERLIN } 7 DAYS
Start any time—From Anywhere.
Write for beautiful booklets and itineraries, showing every detail of delightful tours.
C. BAKKER, Gen. American Agt.
Netherland State Railways
Flushing Royal Mail Route
407-409 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Personally Escorted Tours to
EUROPE and NORWAY
DE LUXE POPULAR PENSION
Something new. Low rates. Membership limited. High Class. Booklet ready.
GILLESPIE-KINPORTS CO.,
New York: 1 Madison Avenue.
Philadelphia: 200 No. 15th Street.

EUROPE Miss Weldon—unlimited experience—foreign travel. Chaperones young ladies abroad. Very highest references. Address MISS WELDON, Murray Hill Hotel, New York, or Chelsea, Atlantic City.

Marsters "TRAVEL" Magazines FREE
No. 12 describes 100 attractive, inexpensive tours to **Florida,** the **South,** Cuba, Jamaica, Bermuda, Panama, etc. No. 13 devoted to **Foreign Tours** and contains itineraries of a series of high class excursions to Europe during Spring, Summer. Free on application to
MARSTERS TOURS
31 West 30th Street, New York

EUROPE **$250 upward.** Our Book for 1909 contains **"EUROPE AS AN INSPIRATION,"** By May Alden Ward. Free on request. Also **Japan,** $550; **Round the World,** $1425.
THE BOSTON TRAVEL SOCIETY
206 Berkeley, Bldg., Boston, Mass.

OLD WORLD TOURS Grand Tour de Luxe, May 27: 60 days. Summer Vacation Tour, July 1: 68 days. Seeing the Capitals of Europe, Aug. 18: 48 days. A high class series offering exceptional advantages. Send for illustrated booklet "W" to
McCANN'S TOURS
Phone 123-38th St. 1328 Broadway, New York

Robson's Old World Tours
Delightful nine weeks tour of Europe leaving July 8th Via Mediterranean. Exclusively first-class.
Itineraries upon request.
Mrs. E. A. ROBSON, 40 Bruce Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED